# Maine Farmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man. Practical Bearing of Isothermal Lines.

practical (not partial as the printer made us say) ipated, meet only with care, anxiety and in too bearing of the isothermal lines which we had many cases, complete disappointment. A friend spoken of. They are intimately connected with of his who has determined upon a country life, the success of growing and ripening certain crops and fruits. Every species of the vegetable kingdom requires a certain amount of heat to insure he wishes, and brings it to him for inspection. its growth and ripening, and unless it can have the requisite temperature which its nature requires, it is useless to attempt to grow it. Some lowing capital advice, which contains a most rarequire a high degree of heat, as the orange for tional and sensible view of the manner of living instance; others do better with a less heat, as the in "true style" at a country home: apple, and others still less, as the alpine plants. Some accommodate themselves to a greater range of climate, as Indian corn for instance, but still these have their limits beyond which it is vain to take the art—which you have not got. You want

attempt their successful culture.

We will here drop this part of the subject for a few minutes, to it take up again after making don't want to lock them out of the garden. As some remarks on the course which some of these sure as you undertake such a venture you'll be isothermal lines make geographically on the surface of the earth. We are indebted to several cinths; your "half-hardys" will all be scotched writers on this subject for the facts which we are by the second winter; your dwarf "Vicars" that about to mention, more particularly to Blodget need such careful nursing and high dressing will and Lippencott, who have laboriously gathered up all the observations and records of temperature made at different locations, and tabulated so as to have felt your way, to some ten or a dozen of the give a better view of them and enable one to best established varieties; don't be afraid of old trace them on the map of the country. In this things if they are good; if a gaunt Rhode Island way it has been found that a line drawn through those places in the United States that have been found to have an average, or mean temperature of 65 degrees during June, July, August and September, has, according to Lippencott,\* its extreme limit in the valley of the Penobscot, near just in from a summering in briary pastures—put scions of Bartletts, of Winter Nelis, of Rostizer coast inland as far as Augusta, (probably as far as Waterville) and Saco, and entering New Hamp-de Jersey, Beurre Diel, and your Glout Morceau. shire below Great Falls, thence crossing westward, passes below Concord, N. H., and northwest to the valley of the Connecticut at Windsor in Vermont, and perhaps further north. The valley of the Concord at your south-side and a Diana. Put a Concord at your south-side and a Diana. mont, and perhaps further north. The valley of the upper Connecticut joins too high latitude with too great elevation to permit the continuation northward, but it again appears in the low lying valley of the St. Lawrence, nearly as far as Quebec. It can then be traced up the valley of the st. Lawrence and the valley of the st. Lawrence are up the st. Lawrence are up the valley of the st. Lawrence are up the st. Lawrence are up the valley of the st. Lawrence are up the st. Lawrence are Potsdam, east of Governeur, west of Lowville, and ranges by the base of the mountains of north-will. Don't distress yourself if your half acre ern New York through Herkimer, Hamilton and Warren counties, skirting the west shore of Lake butter-cups. And if a wild clump of bushes in-Champlain to the St. Lawrence again. More imperfect observations give the probability that it it may be well to enliven it with an evergreen or two—to dig about it, and paint its edges with a passes through Lake Ontario from east to west, few summer phloxes or roses. You will want and crosses the Peninsula to the foot of Lake neither Scotchman nor forcing houses for this Huron, across Michigan to Green Bay, thence northwesterly to the Mississippi. At any rate it again appears in southern middle New York, south of the valley of the Mohawk, and west of some information in regard to constructing a small the valley of the Hudson, and thence into Penn- kiln or furnance for burning oyster shells for mak-

the highlands of West Virginia. been so exactly and definitely settled as they we should think would also answer the purpose ought to be, nor can they be, until a longer time wished for by our querist. We accordingly conof more exact observations shall have been made dense the account thereof for the benefit of him in the way and manner that we proposed, viz., and our other readers. to have observers stationed at suitable distances The furnace was built in the open air at a dison the same line of latitude, and the same done tance from the buildings in order that the odor on several different latitudes.

of crops according to these lines of equal temper- up without mortar in the same way in which a ature, and not according to latitude. Many have well is bricked up. The furnance should be about been puzzled to know why in certain parts of two and a half feet in diameter, three or four feet northern Maine, Indian corn will not mature, high, and of a circular form. This will be large while there are locations in Canada still further enough to burn from three to five bushels at a north, where it does mature. This proves what time. In building it, when it is eight or ten inwe said last week, that climate is determined by ches high, lay across it bars of old iron, making these isothermal lines and not by the degrees of a sort of grate for the bones or shells to lay on, latitude as many suppose.

article, that every plant required a certain amount should be left in one side of the furnace below of heat to insure its growth and maturity, and the grate to put wood under the bones or shells where this cannot be had it is useless to attempt for the purpose of burning them. Place the its culture. This must be taken with some al- bones in the top of the kiln, kindle a fire under lowance. Too much, or too fervid heat may be them, when they will soon get heated, take fire as fatal as too little. The orange requires more and burn themselves. It therefore takes very heat than the apple and the apple less than the little wood to burn them. In about two hours orange. Plant an orange tree in Maine, and it bones will burn to whiteness, and after they bewould not have heat enough. Plant an apple come cool enough to handle, can be taken out and

tempted to bring this theory to a demonstrable would answer a good purpose for burning oyster fact by noting the length of time it took a plant, shells, and as its erection is attended with but Indian corn for instance, to grow and mature, little expense, it would not cost much to try it. and noting the mean or average temperature of One or two attempts would demonstrate how long each day, and adding them together, ascertain the shells should be burned, in order to render the sum, or aggregate of the whole which tells them suitable for making lime to be used for agus the amount of heat it must have to accomplish riculture, for many purposes of which they are its growth and maturity. Here is a field of ex- so highly recommended. tensive research intimately connected with the The inquiry of our Vassalboro' querist confarmer's and gardener's business and success. It cerning bones shall be attended to soon. has been found in this way that different varieties of the same species of plants or fruits, require different amounts of heat to bring to maturitybranch of the subject at some other time.

\*See his climatology of American grape vines, in Report of Department of Agriculture for 1862.

### Liberality is the Economy of States. The following eloquent and truthful passage

from Gov. Andrews' message, commends itself to the attention of our own legislators: "Liberality toward all institutions of science welcome duty. A Commonwealth which spends freely, if wisely, in unfolding its material resources by artificial improvements, by cultivating

Department by addressing she member of the provided of the provided spends of their district, at Washington.

Swedish White Clover. We hope the following the provided spends of the the intellectual capacities of its people, by en-couraging the ingenious to experiment, the as-piring to try their wings, and the studious to divine the mysteries of knowledge, must, of necessity, be prosperous and great. In such things to

sity, be prosperous and great. In such things to be mean is to be poor, to be generous is to be rich. That which is only economy when applied to an individual, whose enterprise must be bounded by the opportunities of a single lifetime and a limited fortune, becomes parrow and short-sight. tion desired by our querist : limited fortune, becomes narrow and short-sight-ed when applied to States having all the combined for bees? Is it as good for the purposes of hay opportunities and powers of millions of people, of all their possessions, and of unlimited duration of time."

North Released

Some Sensible Advice about Horticul-

The opening article in the January number of the Horticulturist, from the graceful and practical pen of the farmer of "Edgewood." will commend itself to every sensible person, for its truthfulness and force. It alludes to the fashion -if we may use the word-now so prevalent, of We said in our last, that we should refer to the people retiring to a fine place in the country, and nstead of finding the enjoyment so largely anticimplements (including all the novelties) which

"My dear fellow, the list, as I have said, is a

## Kiln for Burning Bones, etc.

One of our subscribers recently inquired for sylvania along its interior mountain range and ing shell lime; and we find in a late number of the Country Gentleman, the description of a As we said last week, these lines have not yet cheap furnace erected for burning bones, which

of the barning bones would not be so offensive. We now return to the subject of the growing and was constructed of brick-old or new-laid thus keeping them up from the wood placed be-Again, we said in the commencement of this low them. A space of eight or ten inches square tree in the tropics and it would have too much. broken fine enough to be ground in a plaster mill De Candolle, we think, was the first who at- or corn and cob crusher. We think such a kiln

## Notes from our Copy Drawer.

BONE MEAL FOR COWS. A correspondent writes thus early apples require a less amount of heat us saying, if "J. B." will give his cow what bone than late apples-early grapes than late ones \_ meal she will eat for two or three weeks, the our common Indian corn less amount then the swelling of which he speaks will disappear. He southern corn. We have more to say upon this has known of two similar cases cured by the above method. Bore meal can be procured of J. McArthur in this city, or of Kendall & Whitney, Portland. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. The bi-monthly

report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for November and December, has been issued, and contains several useful articles. We are glad to know that hereafter they are to be published once a month. Our farming friends can obtain and art which develop the mind and foster civilization is our highest interest and must be our
welcome duty. A Commonwealth which spends

> lowing will elicit from any of our readers who have had experience in growing it, the informa-

WET DAYS AT EDGEWOOD: With old Farmers, old Gardeners and old Pastorals. By the author of "My Farm of Edgewood." New York, Charles Scribner, 1865.

The publication of "My Farm of Edgewood"-American authors into thousands of homes where family on a few acres of ground with panion volume (issued in fine style on tinted paper, ceed." in the "Atlantic Monthly," under the title of lage, and built a neat cottage house, and m satisfied that it is charming, which it is indeed. at the outset. Price \$2.00 for which the publisher will send it post-paid. Years passed pleasantly on, and everything was done in procuring choice varieties of fruit trees,

Training of fruit trees:—peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, pears, &c., &c.—a new method which the facilities afforded him. economises time and space, and has much to At the close of the thirteenth year of Mr. Bell's full bound and finely illustrated.

For our copy we are indebted to A. Williams &

### Communications.

For the Maine Farmer. Raising Sheep on a Small Scale.

Messas. Editors.—I will write you my experience in keeping sheep. When we first wanted to keep sheep, we were too poor to buy, so we agreed to take six sheep four years and at the end and six lambs with these restrictions: "We should keep the sheep in the yard during the winter, Nothing was allowed to be wasted everything was er house them, feed them in the yard, shear turned to some profitable account.

four years were ended, then we drove the six plished by economy and good management. barn floor partition about fifteen inches high, so that the feet and shoulders of the sheep are about mine inches from the inside partition, feeding them in the barn floor. We can put the hay to the side of the board, that is, at their feet, and alpay better than farming.—Mass. Plowman. ways feed them in the barn during the winter; thus they have a warm place. We have a small door which is kept open in pleasant weather, the sheep go out and in at will; in stormy weather we shut them in, and in very cold nights fasten

March, shear them the last of April or the think this will be of any use to sheep growers of sunshine, dews, frosts, and other aerealities (to you will put it in your paper.

J. R. W.

### For the Maine Farmer. An Improved Sink Spout.

this is a tube of the same metal, i inch, which I call the false spout, the top of which is about top common appearance of an ill-assorted regiment, where lank grenadiers and little riflemen the lower end extends two inches beyond the main or large spout. The upper end is enlarged its place by a small staple driven into the side of the sink, while the lower end is confined to the upper part of the large spout by a wire being passed through two holes made for the purpose, and fastened together over the top. Constructed in this manner, you will see that the small or large spout always remains over and when the top soil.

I am u.ore and more confirmed in my conviction that the sense of this kingdom. spout when the water instautly begins to flow. one season.

Try it, brother man; there is no patent on the My bailif our wife a good deal of labor. YANKEE FARMER.

## Yours truly, YAN Bryant's Pond, Jan. 11th 1865.

Subsoiling---Roots of Plants and Trees.

MESSES. EDITORS :- There are many statements In your valuable paper, in relation to light and shallow plowing, that are not in accordance with my views of good farming. I believe in deep plowing and even subsoiling on all but clayed land, when the clay comes near the top of the ground; in that case I think subsoiling injurious.

In excavating into the earth, I have found the roots of clover and herdegrass to run from three to four feet deep, when the ground has been dug over to that depth and made rich with dressing.

Corn and potato roots go quite as deep under like circumstances. The roots of many of our tallest frees are longer than the whole trunk of the tree. I have often found this to be the case with the elm, oak, yellow birch and white maple.

Andover, Jan. 11th 1865.

S. Poor.

Less land will give more chance for work. It will cover the bare spots on your farm; your naked hill-side; which is an improvement, not only to your pocket and farm, but to the appearance of the landscape. We have already instance do how this may be done. Top dress with compost manure; sow peas; and plow under when in full blossom. Then raise a crop and seed down. Perhaps the second coat of manure is event the top of the tree and plant is a freshet should immediately wash all away, you will stand a good chance to form a sway, you will stand a good chance to form a sway, you will stand a good chance to form a sway, you will stand a good chance to form a sway, you will stand a good chance to form a sway, you will stand a good chance to form a sway, you will stand a good chance to form a sway, you will stand a good chance to form a sway, you will stand a good chance to form a sway, you will stand a good chance to form a sway, you will stand a good chance to form a sway, you will stand a good chance to form a sway, you will stand a good chance to form a sway. your valuable paper, in relation to light and Less land will give more chance for work. It

How often it is said that "farming does not one of the mort charming and truthful pictures pay. That the man with capital and a large of the pleasures and perplexities of farm life ever farm can profitably employ his means, can acquire written—introduced one of the most genial of become rich. But he who proposes to support a his name was hardly known before, and this com- means of gaining a competency, will never suc-

I have in my mind a case in point. Arthur gilt top) will be welcomed by every one who has learned to love the author from reading that work. The matter of the present volume first appeared the immediate vicinity of a manufacturing vil-Wet-Weather Work," and comprises a review found him in debt some few hundred dollars. He of the agricultural and rural literature—in prose suitably divided his land into a garden, a grass and verse—from the earliest times to the days of Loudon. "With such a field for selection," says the Country Gentleman, "and with so happy a cow and pig, which he supported from the acre, faculty for bringing before the mind a picture of except pasture, and thus commenced his first the times and people referred to, it may well be year's experiment at farming, and his year's crop imagined that Mr. Mitchell would make a charming valume?" and all who read it will become ing volume," and all who read it will become little to lessen the debt which he had contracted

CORDON TRAINING OF FRUIT TREES: adapted to the Orchard House and Open Air Culture. By Rev. T. C. Brehaut. With a supplement containing remarks on Cordon Training and Orchard Houses adapted to the climate of the United States. By C. M. Hovey. Boston: Hovey & Co., 1864. This volume contains a treatise on the Cordon attention, until he found himself free from debt,

recommend it : written by an English clergyman married life, he met with an accident which terwho is also an enthusiastic and practical horticul- minated his life. Mrs. Bell was left with three turist. The appendix by Mr. Hovey, is of great the oldest a boy of much promise. The husband value to American cultivators, and contains much valuable matter on this system of training, orchard houses, peaches in pots, best fruits for orch. I have stated he spared no expense in enriching ard houses, insects, calendar of monthly operawidow and children, which shows what a sure tions. &c., &c. The volume is nicely gotten up, and strict attention to an object will accomplish. The boy, now twelve years old, had ever been Co., 100 Washington St., Boston, who will send study fully his studies, emploing every moment in study it post-paid on receipt of price; \$1.25 per copy. not required on the lot, and in connection with his mother and little sisters the market was early supplied with vegetables, which came forward early by the aid of glass beds. Young Bell got his prod ucts to market a week or two earlier than his neighbors, and thus obtained high prices, giving an average yield of vegetables each year of some thing more than two hundred dollars.

that time, to return to the owner six sheep his land in a rich condition in connection with them in June." To these conditions we adhered sales of milk and butter, which was of the them in June." To these conditions we adhered during the four years.

The first time we sheared the sheep, we had nine pounds of washed wool, one and one half pounds to each sheep, though they lost much of their wool in April and May. We continued to shear in June and feed them in the yard till the plete his course free from debt, all being accomplished was the was enabled to complete his course free from debt, all being accomplished where the was enabled to complete his course free from debt, all being accomplished where the was enabled to complete his course free from debt, all being accomplished where the was enabled to complete his course free from debt, all being accomplete.

then prepared a place between the barn floor and few farmers with a hundred acres would have asthen prepared a place between the barn floor and the hay-mow, six feet wide by twenty feet long, nailing a board ten inches wide to the foot of the posts that are eight inches square, for the sheep to feed over. We then put down stanchions ten inches apart for the sheep to put their heads through; we then took away the bottom of the through; we then took away the bottom of the through is the property of the sheep to put their heads through; we then took away the bottom of the through is the property of the sheep to put their heads through it is the property of the sheep to put their heads through it is the property of the sheep to put their heads through it is the property of the sheep to put their heads through it is the property of the sheep to put their heads through it is the property of the sheep to put their heads through it is the property of the sheep to put their heads through it is the property of the sheep to put their heads through it is the property of the sheep to put their heads through it is the property of the sheep to put their heads through it is the property of the sheep to put their heads through it is the property of the property of the sheep to put their heads through it is the property of the property o

Can any one doubt the advantage of airing the subsoil? and above all, of draining it and irrigatthe yard from which the sheep drink at their ing it? Dig below the five inches of plowed soil will. We keep twelve now, and for many years or twelve sheep have averaged from sixty-four to sixty-eight pounds of washed wool. The lambs have increased in size in proportion to the increase of wool. We sell the buck lambs, keeping the even lambs for even lambs. ng the ewe lambs for our own use. We take your once stubborn and unmanageable mass disg the ewe lambs for our own use. We take your oldes subsort and unmanageable mass the re of the old and feeble ewes and never let the appears in a circle of friable crumbs. To a restective have the ewe lambs. We tag our sheep flecting mind at all acquainted with chemistry, March, shear them the last of April or the what a volume this disintegrated clod opens up! first of May, by taking a warm time, and we are sure to have them in this warm room every night for at least, one week after shearing. If you think this will be of any year to have the room every night for at least, one week after shearing.

coin a word).
We can now understand why the old man his deathbed bid his sons dig for the imaginary treasure which he told them had been deposited in his field. They searched, but not in MESSES. EDITORS :- As it is a natural conse- for deep and frequent cultivation brought them ence for sink spouts to freeze up in cold weath- money's worth by greatly increased crops. So it especially if situated on the north or west of will do the British farmer, and so it does me se, as many are, I am going to tell your and as I look at my teeming corn crops, nearly readers how I have constructed mine so as to that the total throwing up their heads thickly thaw it out almost instantly and with very little and evenly till they look like a serrated floor I trouble. The main spout is of the common material—lead—one and one half inches in diameer, and inserted in the usual manner; inside of wholesome and unaerated subsoil the elements of

mewhat in the form of a tunnel, which is done cellent man, the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Lois Weedon, by hammering it lightly over a piece of round carried out deep cultivation. He does not pois-iron, large enough to fill the bore; and kept in on his plants by placing them on the raw sub-

false spout always remains open, and when the large one becomes clogged by freezing, pour into the small tube a few gills of boiling hot water, and if there is any in the sink you will be astonished to see how quick it will begin to run. The philosophy of the thing is seen at a glance; the water heats the pipe which thaws the ice in conreby making a vent in the main nip, whose roots ran down 13 feet 6 inches

invention," costs but a trifle, and will save neighbor's field (a wheat stubble, on a stiff clay,) our wife a good deal of labor. feet below the surface. Surely, then, the roots would thrive all the better by finding down below manure, air, and circulating water .- 1. J.

## Too Much Land for Farm Improvements.

### Cows in a Village.

How to keep a cow economically is a problem that many a family in the suburbs of all cities would be glad to solve. It must be done in con-nection with a garden. It is idle to think of pasturage. That is a waste of manure, and for the garden it is worth a considerable portion of the cash necessary to pay out for forage. If you have half an acre of ground you can keep a cow and grow all the vegetables you need by purchasing two tons of hay, or its equivalent, in a year. Indeed, we are not sure but you may get through tary of the Board. with one, which is only half the allowance of the Geo. A. Rogens Winter months. But you may gain the other man pro tem. by growing Indian corn as a second crop after all early vegetables, and with that you may have rye growing at the same time, which will give feed early in the Spring, which may be cut in time, to plant several other crops. Four square rods of corn, planted in close drills, just as early as posible, upon well manured ground, will give green food by the time the rye is gone. The stubble turned under gives a fair coat of manure. The corn will be followed by another crop, not of corn, but some kind of vegetables for use sale. For instance, cucumbers for pickles, and with these, sown about the 10th of August a crop of white turnips or rye, for soiling and manure.

If you intend to make the garden in great part apport a cow, keep no pig. Teach the

eat all the slops and garbage of the kitchen. Don't waste a leaf of cabbage, beets, carrots, parsnips, celery, nor any other green thing. Every pea and bean pod, and vine, and every po-tato or turnip paring, and every green corn husk and cob, and even green potato tops, will be eaten with avidity by the cow in the stable. And in the stable you must keep her all the time. You need not fear any unhealthiness if you keep it cleanly. Let the floor be earth, and use fresh earth every day for bedding, and every day you will gain a pile of rich manure. With careful my you will be surprised to see what a cow will learn to cat, and how cheaply you can keep journed. a cow and a garden.—N. Y. Tribune.

### Success in Agriculture.

In our country it is a well known fact that most of our successful farmers, as well as mer-chants and professional men are those who began life at the very lowest step in the ladder, and have worked themselves up to competency and fame by the force of their own energies. ong the farmers of that country there are many present here) the Committee presented the following notable instances of great wealth and position at- resolution : tained by those who once followed their own Mr. Mechi, "practical agriculture is composed of self-made men. So strong is the belief in the truth of this theory that a respected practical friend of mine in Cambridgeshire said to me, "I friend of mine in Cambridgeshire said to me, "I friend of mine in Cambridgeshire said to me, "I friend of mine in Cambridgeshire said to me, "I friend of mine in Cambridgeshire said to me, "I forward: That the Committee on the Pay Roll be never knew a young man to succeed as a farmer "Ordered: That the Committee on the Pay Roll be ing him why, "Well." he said, "his habits are travel and two days attendance at this Board."

To the great multitude of young American farmers who are beginning to live with "nothing but their hands," and to those who have taken the first step or two up the ladder, but find their progress impeded by a want of capital, and by a load of debt almost too heavy for endurance, this statement may afford encouragement, and even gratitude that we are not the pampered sons of

## Wearing out of Varieties.

There is a difference of opinion among gardeners as to the question of the wearing out of va-cieties of fruits. Some contending that races of ruits live their appointed time, wax old, run out and die; while others as strenuously oppose he theory, and think they are able to trace a few f our known varieties far back in the history of

the Golden Pippin apple, which is some century old at least. This tree bears small, scrubby fruit, of good quality nevertheless, but scarcely bigger sent the 'degenerate' condition of the variety, under ordinary and not very favorable condition. this tree is on the crab stock. Grafts taken from this very tree, and worked on the paradise stock, choicest flavor; altogether surpassing, under Mr. Rivers' generous culture, the finest specimens of

other substances, is capable of multiplying its value many times.

6. The value of manure to crops is in propor-

## Origin of South Down Sheep.

The American Stock Journal describes the origin of the South Down Sheep.—No class of sheep so clearly demonstrates the effects of good sheep so clearly demonstrates the effects of good feed and careful breeding as the improved South Down. The original breed having been raised from time immemorial upon a low range of chalky hills, running parallel with a part of the southern shore of England. These are called the South Downs. They are about eighty miles in length, and from 5 to 6 miles in breadth.—The soil is light and sandy; the grass short, but very sweet. The valleys among the Downs were once almost as barren as the hills themselves, but by cultivation have been rendered exceedingly fertile, to effect which the sheep have rendered apprict and sond to the sheep have rendered as and from the confidence of farms.

Medical men teach that vegetables and fruits are conducive to health; and as most people and especially tion have been rendered exceedingly fertile, to ffect which the sheep have rendered considerable aid, pastured upon the hills by day and folded upon the arable lands by night which is enrich-ed by the manure and yields a recompense in artificial food, such as rye-grass, tares, clover, rape and turnips.

Proceedings of the Maine Board of Agriculture.

The members of the Maine Board of Agriculture assembled in their room (No. 24) at the State House at 11 o'clock A. M., and were called to order by the Secre-

GEO. A. Rogens of Sagadahoe, was nominated Chair-Messrs. CHRMBERLAIN, JAQUITH and LEACH were ap-

pointed a Committee on Credentials, who subsequently reported a quorum of the Board present. A permanent organization was affected by the choice of the following :

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD FOR 1865. President-John F. Anderson of Cumberland. Vice President-CALVIN CHAMBERLAIN of the Maine

Secretary-STEPHEN L. GOODALE of York. Messenger-Jas. L. Martin of Danville.

The Rules and Orders for the government of the Board, prepared by a special committee at a previous session,

were adopted for the government of the Board at this session. The following Standing Committees were appointed by the Chairman :

On Elections-Messrs. Chamberlain, Smith, Leach. On Pay Roll-Messrs. JAQUITH, BIGELOW, JEFFORDS. On Business Topics-Messrs, Rogers, French, Ham. The Secretary presented copies of his Annual Report for 1864, and also copies of the Massachusetts Agricultural Report for 1863, and of the Michigan Agricultural Society, obtained by exchange with this Board for

After some other unimportant business the Board ad-

TUESDAY, JAN. 19.

Board met at the honr to which adjournment was made. President in the chair. Journal of yesterday read by the Secretary and ap-

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN for the Committee on Elections presented the report of that Committee, by which it appeared the seat claimed by Geo. E. Brackett as a member of the Waldo Agricultural Society was contested have supposed that in England this was the exby Samuel Johnson, a representative of the North ception rather than the rule. In a paper lately read by Alderman Mechi before a large meeting of agriculturists in England, it is stated that points involved in the case, (which it is not necessary to

"Resolved : That Samuel Johnson be admitted to the plo ..., sowed their own seed, fed their own stock and marketed their own produce. "In fact" said term of the present year."

instructed to make up the pay of Geo. E.

usually too expensive for a beginner; he trusts too Mr. Rogers from the Business Committee made a much to others, and is not sufficiently impressed with the necessity for personal supervision, vigiland informal sessions.

The following paper was presented by Mr. Chamberlain, of the Maine State Society, after the reading of which, the Board adjourned:

REPORT. IN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

Jan. 19th, 1865. \$
"Questions—Can a higher civilization be attained in
Maine—her soil and climate considered—than is seen

Maino—her soil and climate considered—than its root in her population to-day?

How can the physical and moral condition of our rural population be elevated?

And in what direction ought we to look for rapid and its recommend. radical improvement?"

We have on previous occasions attempted to give ut-We have on previous occasions attempted to give utterance to ideas that hold intimate connection with our
present train of thought; but at the close of our protracted sitting at this Board, we cannot better discharge
remaining duty than by offering such reflections as are
suggested by the above and kindred questions.
Civilization is a word of widely varying signification.
In this age it is well defined as being "a true perception
of the laws of nature, and an intelligent adaptation of

of our known varieties far back in the history of the world. An English horticultural journal mentions the following instance in point:

"In the nursery of Mr. Rivers stands a tree of rather seek to associate them with the inte

most favorable influences.

It is the aim of every good citizen, while he gets his of good quality nevertheless, but scarcely bigger than a large walnut, and may be taken to represent the 'degenerate' condition of the variety, under ordinary and not very favorable condition. this tree is on the crab stock. Grafts taken from this very tree, and worked on the paradise stock, were submitted to pot culture in an orohard house, when lo! the fruit became at least trebled in size, acquired the richest golden color and the choicest flavor; altogether surpassing, under Mr. Rivers' generous culture, the finest specimens of the olden time."

Manure Maxims.

Manure Maxims.

It is the aim of every good citizen, while he gets his "fliving," to develope himself fully. To this end no situation is more favorable than one that carries him eonstantly to the field—throws him in close communion with nature where every influence is pure and good. All men in the higher general stamp of all our surroundings. To gain those is worth some effort, for they contribute to our comfort and pleasure and consequence, and they elevate us in the opinion of others. But the balance sheet of profit and loss in dollars, should not be balance sheet of rural improvements or the sole inducement to agricultural labors. That economy which feels the body well at the expense of starving the mind; is wretchedly short-sighted. A good ancient writing teaches that food and raiment are of secondary value in comparison with that which clothes and feeds the mind; that perishing worldly treasures are not to be counted

At a meeting of the Farmer's Club of the American Institute, Mr. T. W. Field read a paper on manures, in which he said:

"The whole subject of manures may be stated in these proposition:s

1. Manure does not waste so long as it is unfermented, or undissolved, and these conditions may be effected by drying or saturation.

2. Fresh manure is unfit for food for plants.

3. Fermenting manure, in contact with inert matter, has the power of neutralizing vicious properties, such as tannic acid of peats, and making it a fertilizer.

4. Manure wastes in two ways—the escape of gas and the dissolving of its soluble salts.

5. The creative power of manure, mixed with other substances, is capable of multiplying its pot likely to be taken in the comparison with that which clothes and feeds the mind; the comparison with that which clothes and feeds the mind; the comparison with that which clothes and feeds the mind; the the providly treasures are not to be counted with those everlasting possessions which make up our capital when we begin the life beyond the present. Another has well said, "Perhaps there are few things that mark the progress of civilization and the arts more than a correct taste in architecture and gardening. So long as men are indifferent to the appearances of the house they live in, and the grounds that surround it, they will rarely exhibit a true taste in anything else." By this standard of judgment, how stands our morals? In one of our country villages, with several religious societies claiming to be christian, a citizen has made a standing offer to pay the expenses of a student through a first class college, on condition that it can be proved to him there is one boy in either of their Sunday Schools who will not steal fruit. Aside from the difficulty of proving a negative, we think in that locality his money is not the proving a negative, we think in that locality his money of the proving a negative, we think in that locality his money of the proving a negative, we think in that locality his money of the

was will not steal fruit. Aside from the difficulty of proving a negative, we think in that locality his money is not likely to be taken up in a hurry. We disdain harboring opinions and feelings which lead us habitually to look on the dark side of the picture of hu-

tion to its divisibility through the soil. The man nature. But the honest investigator may sincerely golden rule of farming should be small quantities ask, Has christianity proved a failure? Is there a shad-of manure thoroughly divided and intermingled ow of excuse for society here in New England presenting a phase of morals stamped with a coinage-mark that gives it currency inferior to that of some nations we hold as barbarians? We believe that no good reason ex-ists that such things should be. We charge it all to the effect of loose sorews in the frame-work of society. We look for a measurable remedy for these fearful evils in an improved condition of homes everywhere. Rural art and taste may, to a considerable extent, be joined to

ducive to health; and as most people and especially children, are fond of garden fruits, is it not only policy for every land owner, but a bounded daty to provide a full supply for home consumption. Here we claim to have struck the root of the fearful increase of moral objects. liquity now coming to the surface in society. In the hot season our nature requires a liberal infusion of the vegetable in our diet. If fruits are not furnished in Gas Tar as a Paint.

Gas tar makes an excellent paint. It will secure wood from the destructive influences of moisture and air better than any other paint. For fences, gates, cartwheels and buildings, and other articles of wood or iron, exposed to the weather, it is a very desirable paint. True, its color and smell are objectionable, but there are many objects about a farm that might be painted with it, where there would be no objection on this account. Posts, sleepers, and sills be smeared with this tar, when coming in contact with moisture or the ground, would last three times as long as otherwise. Its cheapness and durability should recommend it. Try it.

Maine Board of Agriculture.

| might build its religion, theoretically, on the purest ethics, fresh from the fount of Divine wisdom—erect churches as numerous as New England school houses—elablish a code of laws and build prisons on a scale as terri-

lish a code of laws and build prisons on a scale as terrible, and that nation would only succeed in producing generations of thieves and murderers, so long as they neglected to provide for physical wants.

Had we the power to set this subject in words that would burn to the inmost souls of our countrymen, it should be the last duty discharged to our native State, to show the absolute necessity for reform here—immediate, thorough—and based, as it is, on a foundation ethical, physical, moral and sanitary. I find words beautifully in coint to warmence written by Mr. Colman.

fully in point to my purpose, written by Mr. Colman, while on his tour abroad:
"I have said and written a great deal to my countrymen about said and written a great deal to my country-men about the cultivation of flowers, ornamental garden-ing, and rural embellishments; and I would read them a homily on the subject every day of every remaining year of my life if I thought it would induce them to-make this a matter of attention and care. When a man make this a matter of attention and care. When a man saks me what is the use of shrubs and plants, my first impulse is always to look under his hat and see the longth of his ears. I am heartily sick of measuring everything by a standard of utility and profit, and heartily do I pity the man who can see no good in life but in pecuniary gain, or the mere animal indulgences of eating and drinking." "Few countries in temperate latitudes are richer in the floral kingdom of nature, and the luxuriance of vegetable growth, and the splendors of vegetable beauty, than the United States. Why should they not be cultivated? Was the human eye, that wonder of wonders, that matchless organ of our physical wonder of wonders, that matchless organ of our physical constitution, that inexhaustible instrument of the most exalted and varied pleasures, made in vain? Are the forms of beauty in the natural world, so infinitely multiplied as they are around us, made for any other purpose than to be enjoyed? And what better means can we take to strengthen the domestic affections, of all others the most favorable to virtue, than to render our homes as beautiful and as attractive as possible? Who does not see constantly the influence of external circumstances upon observators as well as confirt, and precise

exactness and propriety?"

We feel that any apology for the length of the above quotation would be out of place here, coming as it does from a venerable teacher of obristianity, who, in the closing years of a useful life, comprehended the entire subject of progressive civilization, and with a ready pen devoted his ripest hours to teaching that moral improvement should be sought through an im-proved physical condition.

In this high latitude all the elements of nature com-

stances upon character as well as comfort, and perceive

bine in demanding the highest intelligence in the autturist, the most profound education, the highest possible culture. The desired condition of mentality can only be attained through a long and persistent course of training. To improve the schools for such discipline and attainment is the work of the present.

"Every man should do his best to own a home. The

first money he can spare ought to be invested in a dwel-ling where his family can live permanently. There is mething agreeable to our better natures in having a me that we can call our own. It is a form of property that is more than property; it speaks to the heart, onlists the sentiments and ennobles the possessor. The associations that spring up around it as the birth place of children, as the scene of life's holiest emotions, as a sanctuary where the spirit cherishes its purest thoughts, tend to improve and exalt the moral sensibilities. Our happiness of to-day is increased by a view of the place where we were happy yesterday. The scenes and circumstances by which we are surrounded have much to do, not only with our character, but with our happiness. On this account we should do all in our power to make our homes attractive; to adorn them with those charms which good sense and refinement so easily impart to them."

In respect to the comforts and embellishments of homes, we see a constant improvement in our State; but when the true uses of such improvements are better understood, we hope to see their growth in an accelerated ratio. One of their first uses is the formation of a taste for the beautiful in the young. This taste, so far as it is a subject of culture at present, is very much a thing of the imagination, built upon the current literature of the day and baving a very slim foundation on the real and more tangible of home realities. This condition of things should not long be suffered. Instead of home comforts and spinyments tending to restrain our young people and hold them to the State, they are lured abroad in search of the ideal. Increasing intelligence and taste are converting many things that once were luxurtaste are converting many things that once were luxuries into the comforts and the necessaries of life.

ics into the comforts and the necessaries of life.

Every man who cultivates even a small garden, may add ornament to his outture—may make it contribute to his own taste for beauty—can mingle with those plants that contribute to the nourishment of the body, such as are pleasant to the sight, and as shed an agreeable fragrance around him. Wealth may be employed to create rapidly a world of beauty, but every farmer should be his own artist. Nature rarely produces a man so deficient in love for the beautiful, that by a mental effort he may in love for the beautiful, that by a mental effort he may not enter on its culture and soon make it to him a source of pleasure and enjoyment. "By doing a little at a time, by adding one improvement after another, every farmer may in a few years create around him scenes whose beauty alone would amply reward him for all his labors. A garden thus formed by degrees is much more satisfactory than one produced at one by is much more satisfactory than one produced at once by a large outlay of labor and money. The pleasure of creating it is prolonged, and the expense being a little at a time is not felt. In this way, new flowers, vegetables, and fruits are added from time to time, each giving freel pleasure and new beauty. A garden is one of the most fruitful sources of instruction to the family. Horticulture is one of the fine arts which the farmer can cultivate; ture is one of the fine arts which the farmer can cultivate; and while he is gratifying the love of the beautiful which nature has given him, he is also improving his intellect and his heart. The farmer needs recreation, and where will he find it better than in his garden? Time spent there will make him fonder of his home, and keep him from temptation. Many young farmers might have been saved from ruin if they had early commenced the cultivation of a garden. Every man of taste and intelligence should seek to interest his neighbor in the subject, especially the younger portion of them. In this way communities may be induced, and beauty, which shell increase our attachment, be added to our beloved land."\*

Garden culture will surround our homes with associations of beauty, and with memories of pleasure and joy that will go with us in all our wanderings. The effect of culture on taste and obaracter is already seen in active business men, who with their intelligent families intend some day to be farmers. It is the garden that interest some day to be farmers. It is the garden that interest them in rural employments. It is this taste for country life that his beautifying the homes of towns and cities; and this taste for the beautiful there wrought out in life pictures, to some extent finds its way into the country in feeble reflections. "It is a law of our nature that we become attached to those objects upon which we have bestowed labour, and on which we have expended care. We love the trees our hands have planted, the vines we have cultivated and trained over our doorway vines we have calityated and trained over our doorways, and over the trellis our own hands have constructed."
How emplatic this is rendered in the case of our best fruits, that are propagated only by working a portion of one tree or shrub on that of another by the process of budding or grating. We often expend much care in obtaining desired fruits in this manner; sometimes receiving them in seigns from access or carrier than cottaining desired fruits in this manner; sometimes receiving them in scions from across an ocean or continent. These, when successfully worked upon the trees, shrubs or vines of our gardens, become the pets of the household, and give enduring pleasure. Who shall be the ingenious philanti replat to devise a simple plan through which all children shall be instructed in the art of budding and grafting? It is as easily acquired as the boy's first leasure in kitsellers or the indiscention of the contraction of the contractio ding and grafting? It is as easily acquired as the boy's first lesson in kiteology, or the indispensable bandloraft of girls. To-day there is scarcely one person in a thousand of our population who are ready operators in this simple art; whereas it should be a familiar exercise to most persons. The school-teacher,—master or miss—at the proper season, on botanical excursiors, should be competent to instruct in regard to the laws by which fruits and flowers may thus be multiplied successfully, and also to perform these constitute. and also to perform these operations.

and also to perform these operations.

Should our reader interpose the ever ready objection to the adoption of our ideas—the pecuniary one—if we have not alreedy provided for the objection, we suggest that gardening is nearly allied te—is even a part of that system of culture which must sooner or later prevail in New England, now known as "high farming." Harms here must be comparatively small, and we shall be compelled to adopt the most thorough system of culture. The increasing density of population demands an increase of the fruits of the earth. Density of population and an improved husbandry are conditions favorable to self-culture. Thus the two are inseparably blend—d—man and his works improved, elevated and ennoed—man and his works improved, elevated and enno-bled, each by the progress made in the other. We inaug-urate a reform movement destined to improve humanity through the attendant physical conditions, and we solicit the aid of an engine potent to give utterance to the public will, if not to supply that will on questions of general moment—the pulpit of New England. Will that aid be withheld? When we again urge this sub-

with the reader:

"Cultivated flowers are evidences of high civilisation;
they are a sort of floral thermometer, indicating, in some
degree, the intelligence and refinement of the people;
and their indications are as significant as are the evi-

KER.

DR. lp there nd create

4m43\* D! LIMBS.

IT. &c.

i no other

CKING LISH cking

IER. NING August TB.

ged 25 cents ines, \$2 for ic keep thouseneds of farmers' sons and daughters from deserting the old homestead."
What shall be our policy in regard to the future population? Shall we see to it that our natural increase shall take that position, mentally and morally, which may be secured through the faithful discharge of our whole daty in the premises? Or shall our course hitherto be deemed good enough? Or shall we, perchance, see a scene re-enacted of which we retain some vague recollection in the musty past—when some eyes were turned to Northern Europe, or "the Lord knows where," begging for any poor specimen of humanity to come in, proposition. We turn aside for the moment, to avoid
the watchful eye of courtesy, and write the word—fogyism. Our rural population, as the heirs of hardy pioneers, hardly yet needs another voice to be raised in
preaching labor. We have a record of one who appeared in another clime eighteen hundred years ago, whose
deep thoughts flowed gracefully and spontaneously—
pure and full of wisdom, as he preached the gospel of
habor. And the pure heard him 'gladly." for he promlabor. And the poor heard him "gladly," for he promised them both peace and justice. In his contrast of those in different physical conditions, we read that health bloomed on the cheeks of labor—while for the over-worked and the under-worked there was neither health nor happiness. The over-worked meditated theft, falseknool and suicide; the under-worked thought of wensuality, gaming and nightly amusements. Neither know the screne rest of honest labor.

knew the screne rest of honest labor.

In taking a retrospect of man, dim shadows of error, injustice, and misery fit across his pathway, while high and holy, above the world, stands its Savior in the spirit and the power of honest labor. In his right hand are millions of happy homes. Waste places blossom beneath his hand. Villages and cities bloom out of his footsteps. Savage men awaken to spontaneous homage. Inder his sceptre the world will be changed into a paractise. First the material, then the spiritual. CALVIN CHAMBERLAIN.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20th.

After the usual formal business of opening, Mr. Rogers from Business Committee, presented th following list of topics for consideration, the chairman of which were appointed by the President: .-The Agricultural College of Maine-Samuel John

.- Will the Board concur in the recommendation of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor, in relation to the proposed Industrial College, viz: that it be connected with Bowdoin College-E. R. FRENCH. .....To what extent should classical and literary studie enter into the course of the Industrial College, and how far should practice be combined with scientific in

struction .- S. I. GOODALE, .-What valid objection exists to the animals for draft ?-G. H. FREEMAN. .- Is the yoke as generally used for oxen, a rational or an absurd implement of draft ?-C. CHAMRERLAIN.

.-Protection to Sheep Husbandry .- H. JAQUITH. 7.—Should the breeding of mules be encouraged ?—P M. JEFFORDS. .-Manures and their application.-A. BIGELOW.

.-What is needed in Maine to elevate the standar and enhance the profits of her agriculturists ?- G. A 10-What is the best method of keeping pasture lan

in good condition ?- J. F. ANDERSON. 11 .- By whom should the affairs of agricultural socie ties generally be managed ?-S. LEACH. 12 .- To what extent is land benefitted by lying fallow

-ASA SMITH. 13.-What recommendation will the Board make in re gard to the collection of agricultural statistics ?-

EBENEZER HAM. 14.--What root crop is most profitable to raise for feed-Mr. French from the Business Committee presented the following additional topics for discussion

15 .- What methods of tillage are best adapted to the system of mixed farming usually pursued in thi

to the soil and climate of Maine.

17 .- What is the comparative value cooked food for horses or swine? 18-Is it advisable for farmers to pursue a mixed cours of husbandry, or to turn their attention more exten

sively to one particular branch? 19 .- Is it advisable for farmers to raise different pro ducts on the same land, at a single crop.

20 .- Cannot some method be devised whereby the sys tem of awarding premiums at our County Exhibitions

Maine Board of Agriculture

Somerset, Oxford, S. L. GOODALE, S. L. GOODALE,
ASA SMITH,
SAMUEL WASSON,
E. R. FRENCH.
G. H. FREEMAN,
P. F. JEFFORDS, Foxeroft. DALVIN CHAMBERLAIN H. JAQUITH, E. HAM, BAMUEL JOHNSON,

"What is the comparative value of cooked or uncool

ed food for horses or swine ?" Mr. Johnson said he wished to bring up this subject for the purpose of finding out, if there had been any

swine. He fed his borse team with eats, barley and corn ground in even quantities. His teamster scalded the meal before giving it to them, although he believed it should not be scalded. He hoped some one would test the matter in a faithful manner so there would be some thing reliable to go by. Mr. GOODALE remarked that it was one of the principal objects of the experimental farm to be connected with the Agricultural College, to test, investigate ar

have not time, means nor facilities, for carrying on such experiments-neither could they do them justice. To settle and define the unsolved problems connected with our agriculture is one of the great reasons why such a farm and College is needed. It should not only diffuse, but make an actual addition to knowledge already obtained. Mr. Goodale alluded to the experiments of Lawes & Gilbert of Rothamstead, England, and also to the experimental Stations of Germany. The latter are in part supported by government and part by private nee. Among the many subjects recently investigated is that of giving salt to animals. The various ex periments have been conducted with care and minute. ness, and many heretofore isolated facts have been established. Thus it has been found that at different ages, and in different circumstances (such as work or rest) that Messrs. Lawes & Gilbert expended from \$10,000 to \$20,000 annually in experiments, and our farmers would be surprised with the care and minuteness of the details in the experiments as well as the results obtained. As yet, as an agricultural nation we are hardly upon the threshold of the science, though agriculture as an art has been practiced from the earliest ages. In the days of Virgil, Cato and Caluminella, the same questions were agitated as are discussed in our time, and conflic ing opinions regarding them were circulated as at this day. But in order to establish new facts, experimen must be conducted with care, thoroughness, and minut detail. It will be the work of the experimental farm

Mr. Johnson remarked that he thought what was nat ural would be right. Randall says in regard to giving salt to sheep they should have it where they can go to it

Mr. French made some quite lengthy remarks upo the topic. He thought an important question was, what are the objects to be attained, and what are the atten dant circumstances. A horse at work needs different food from one at rest. The former should have his feed given in a fine state, the latter can do his own grinding.

Mr. Bigelow said he had not cooked anything of any

fattening his hogs he gives them unground corn with plenty of skimmed milk. According to his experience feed was best given in a raw state. Thought potatoe good for store hogs, but not for fattening ones, and regarded them better uncooked than cooked. Hogs should be fed with regularity, kept clean and given plenty of ought to of hay or or grain, if it is placed before him. Mr. JEFFORDS agreed with Mr. Franch in regard to the different objects in view and the different circumstances at the time. For store hogs he boiled potato

in winter and fed them raw in summer. He kept hogs for two objects-manure and ment. Mr. LEACH remarked that he should not cook mangel

times unground corn and plenty of pure water. For labor, the other not so. This will cause friction. Pracmmediate effect should give meal to horses, otherwise tice and science must go hand in hand. Those who at give corn. If the corn is old it should be moistened. tend the Industrial College, must become acquainte

ward laid on the table. After dispatching some other unimportant busines the Board adjourned.

Board met at 10 A. M. The opening business having seen attended to. Mr. Anderson, for the committee on Topic No. 10-Improvement of pastures-presented his report which

Mr. SMITH of Penobscot was glad the subject had been brought up, as it was one of great importance, and he hoped a discussion would follow which would bring out nces of those of the Board who have made experiments in renovating and improving such pastures. They might be harrowed and thus improved for a few years, but they would soon tall back to their original sterility. Would recommend letting them grow up to

covered with moss-bearing more moss than grassplowed it thoroughly, harrowed the ground when moist and sowed it with oath at the rate of four bushels per acre. Then planted the cat stubble and applied a gill of dry slacked lime to each hill. Then sowed and seedbetter on that portion to which lime was applied. In this way he had eradicated the moss. The pasture had, however, become somowhat infested with butter-cup, but by pasturing it with sheep a few years he thought he could eradicate it and at the same time improve the pasture by the droppings of the sheep.

The Chairman (Mr. CHAMBELLAIN) remarked that Massacqueetts, farmers applied considerable quantities of plaster to the mossy knolls of pastures, cut down all bushes, and were careful not to overtask the pastures. By this method they kept their pastures in very good

Mr. Bigelow, inquired how long it would take a pasture, if fenced and kept free from cattle, to grow up in-

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN said in Massachusetts land would start up with wood much quicker than in this State. In Penobscot County a pasture left to itself had not started into wood in thirty years, so as to attain much growth. Mr. SMITH remarked that in Aroostook and Penob. scot counties land came into wood quickly and grew very

Mr. Bigelow considered it important to mow brakes so common in pstures, about the time of harvest. By this method, which he had practiced for some years, he had succeeded in driving them from his pastures. Used them for compost and for litter. It was the opinion some years age that low lands were not fit for pastures, but he did not want a pasture for any kind of stock, without some low land. In the dry seasons we have had for several years past we could not get along without low land pastures. Had found no benefit from using plaster, although he had tried it repeatedly. Be-lieved it was useless expense. Thought it was of no use to take muck from a pasture without manuring them. but it is more than most farmers can do to get manure enough to apply to their meadows.

Mr. SMITH believed in plowing deep in the fall, for the purpose of eradicating the red brake. In the spring harrowed, and sowed oats. This followed for two or three years would completely kill them out. But this course is not practicable for rocky land. What shall be done with rocky, rough, sterile pastures?

Mr. LEACH thought farmers generally turned into their pastures too early in the spring-before grass had started. Nothing was so injurious to them. Believed that by underdraining any portion could be greatly improved.

Mr. FRENCH made some lengthy remarks upon the get a crop or two off them and then turn them out again. It is better to let them remain fallow for a year or two than to crop them. But in places where pastures cannot be plowed we must depend upon the scythe and harrow. Brakes, hardhacks, buckthorn, &c., must be subdued by this method. This should be done as often as cult and dangerous work entrusted to them, canonce in three years. It is neglect that is ruining our not be spoken of except in terms of highest culopastures-not that they are really exhausted; if we but gy. The assault upon Fort Fisher has no paralgave them proper attention in this particular. Thought lel in the annals of the war, prolific as it has been sheep would renovate many pastures otherwise hard to in gallant and brilliant achievements. One of sweet-fern; it was necessary to apply the scythe. If structed, containing a garrison of over two thouneglect is the cause, attention in the manner which he sand veteran soldiers, who were protected from had stated, he believed to be the remedy, and he had attack by every appliance of military science,

luctive after having been plowed, as they were before. force not much greater than that which defended come from his pasture, but his cares are least bestowed on them. Would it not be better to bestow some care therefore, upon the pastures? In some States-as for example in New York-farmers take their best lands three thousand men which constituted the assaultfor pastures, and you can buy their mowing lands cheap- ing party, nearly one thousand were killed or er than their pastures. The older the grass-sward pas- wounded. The rebels, protected by their trayof pasture land that cannot be touched with the plow. The supply of phosphate of lime in the soil is comparatively small. What have we done with it? It has gone off year after in the cattle raised and fattened upon our pastures. Nothing has been done to make up this lack. Why will not white clover grow on the pastures in Som. such co-operation been accorded to Gen. Butler. erset county -as Mr. Bigelow says it will not? Be- the laurels so gloriously won by Gen. Terry, would cause there is no food for it to feed upon. One remedy doubtless have been given to him, at a far less sacfor barren pastures is for the farmer to cut down his rifice of precious blood. operations; turn out pastures and let them grow up to The importance of the capture of Fort Fisher wood, and turn out the poorest fields to pastures, at the can hardly be over-estimated. It gives us possame time curtailing operations. Farmers do not put enough on their farms, pastures nor fields. They are more apt to invest money in notes where it will pay them six per cent., than to put it on their farms where Millions and millions worth of warlike stores and it will pay them twenty per cent. We have cut down other supplies for the rebel armies, have found our forests too much, and we cannot do better than to entrance here in spite of the vigilance of our

let some of our pastures grow up to wood. plowing and seeding down a pasture would improve it. with the rebellion, who have been so long engag-Time must be given to let them get well swarded over, and the grass roots well set in the soil in order to fit them to the process of torture which our cattle subjects their attention to less lucrative but more legitithem to in feeding them. He had made an application mate employments. Wilmington will doubtless of plaster to bare spots in a clay loam pasture, which soon be in our possession, and its immense stores produced nothing but pennyroyal, and the white clover of cotton, if not destroyed by the rebels, will came in immediately. This gave evidence that the seeds contributely handsomely towards defraying the in the soil only wanted nourishment to spring up and expenses of the expedition. clothe the bare spots. The running juniper he had grubbed up root and branch, which was not a work of great labor if entered into with determination. It was a great post in pastures in Cumberland County. He said the only way in which we can suggest any improvement Howard, has been sent round in transports to in rennovating pastures is to submit them to the careful Broad river, whence a force under Gen. Blair has attention of those farmers who possess them, with the taken possession of the railroad bridge at Pocoassurance that they must do something to improve them, laligo, capturing the fortifications and gune with

State Society, was read a second time, discussed at some the rest of the Confederacy. The movement of length by Messrs. Jaquith, French, Bigelow, Goodale, the left wing under Slocum is not yet developed and others, and laid upon the table for a second reading. but it is conjected that a similar advance support

ande. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Vice President in the chair. Journal of Saturday read and approved.

the Board concur in the recommendation of the State we may as well wait patiently their results. Commissioners in relation to connecting the proposed Late Richmond papers show that the rebel Con Industrial College to Bowdoin College," presented his gress is in any thing but an amiable frame of

ing mother, but he always had an opinion that it should dently a strong party in favor of entering upon be a separate and independent institution, and not situated in the immediate neighborhood of such an institution press is unsparing in its denunciations of Jeff Daas a literary college or in the vicinity of a large town. vis. The Richmond Enquirer boldly avows the He referred to the offer of Bowdoin College, and review- policy of submission to the United States, rather ed at some length the advantages offered by that institution, and regarded them wholly as quite inconsistent and ill adapted to our wants. We want an institution mainly practical, not theoretical. The fact that Bowdoin College is a religious institution, under the guid- Richmond, this time, it is said, with authority ance of one religious sect, is a great objection to con- from President Lincoln to give the rebel commisnecting the Industrial School with it. This would not, sioners safe conduct to Washington, for the pur perhaps, be an objection to him, but it would to a large pose of negotiating terms of peace. He has a

in regard to connecting it to Bowdoin or any other Col. sand rumors are affoat in regard to the objects of

The subject was further discussed by Jaquith John- with every branch of practical detail. There is anoth son and others—no new facts being elicited—and after- er objection to Bowdoin, particularly the character the soil in that vicinity. It is not suited to the purpos of a model or an experimental farm. A model farm an example for others; an experimental one, is a sort of laboratory where experiments are being tried all the time. One of the boasted advantages of Bowdoic, is its library-but what does it consist of? Works on history biography, general literature; but when you come What time have industrial students for these branches Books suited for an agricultural college library are works of recent date, and many of them foreign works of expense.

Mr. Anderson. One other objection not before me tioned, is this: we have never known of an instance where one institution is willing to kill itself for the benefit of another-a new one. We do not want an Industrial College limited by being drawn into the sphere of another; it must be an institution of the highest rank Has Bowdoin College added to its corps of instructors with a view of receiving the National grant? By no means. It simply takes this national grant for the purpose of paying one of its original professors, and by this means expects to become stronger and more noted as an A year or two ago-when this subject was agitateded down. Grass was better and cattle loved the grass Bowdoin College was represented by an able and fair man, who, referring to the offer of Waterville College for the grant, said to the Legislature of this State, "If you are determined to bury it (the Industrial College) we can give it a more decent burial than Watervil can;" what a contrast to this is their present offer? Then they looked upon it from a liberal, honorable and correct stand point—now the view it from a selfish motive. How shall this Board look upon such transactions, but with distrust. After some further remarks, the report was recommitted for amendment.

The report on Topic No. 10-Mr. Anderson chairman—as amended, was presented for its second reading after which it was laid upon the table. In the absence of other business, Mr. Chambe

presented the draft of a report upon the 5th topic. "Is the yoke, so generally used for oxen, a natural or This report elicited some discussion, and on motion of

Mr. Anderson was recommitted to the author for amend The Board, after dispatching some other unimpor

business, adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M. Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1865.

NOTICES. Mr. JAS. STURGIS is now on a colle Mr. V. DARLING will call on subscribers in Washing

Mr. E. C. WARREN, a regularly authorized agen will call upon Subscributs of the Farmer in Franklir County during the months of December and January.

### The War News of the Week,

Our paper had scarcely been put to press last week when the glad intelligence of the fall of Fort Fisher was flashed over the wires. We had reason to believe, although it was not prudent to make the information public, that a movement was in progress which, in all probability, would reverse the result of the former unfortunate attempt of Gen. Butler to take this important position. But we could not suppose that the event ubject. He believed it was useless to plow pastures, was so near at hand-indeed had been already consummated. The promptness and energy of Gen. Grant in organizing the expedition for a second attempt, and the indomitable bravery of the officers and men who accomplished the diffiand who fought with a desperate courage never Mr. Bigglow believed his pastures were not so pro-surpassed—to be thus assaulted and carried by a Mr. GOODALE remarked that among practical ques- it, showed something more than simple braveryions, none came home to the farmers of Maine with it was the sublimest heroism. The cost of the nore force than this. Nearly all the farmer's profits victory attests the determination with which it was contested, and the devoted valor of the men who achieved it. Out of a force of less than erses, from one to the other of which they were successively driven after seven hours of persistent fighting, lost five hundred men. The efficient co-operation of the fleet with the land forces con-

blockading fleet. That profitable business is now Mr. Anderson said he did not believe that merely summarily ended, and the English sympathiser

tributed largely to the successful result. Had

Gen. Sherman has made important progres which, if they do not, must be sold to some neighbor slight loss. This place is fifty-five miles from with more money and greater knowledge of their im- Charleston and about thirty from Branchville, the The report was then submitted to the committee for most important railroad point in that section of the country, the holding of which by Sherman The report submitted by the member from the Maine will cut off Charleston from cummunication with [This discussion was upon points in the report of ed by the gunboats, may be in progress by way ninor consequence, and it is not necessary to report it of the Savannah river in the direction of Augusta. Gen. Sherman is not in the habit of divulging his plans for the benefit of the newspapers Board met at the hour to which adjournment was and just as likely as not our speculations in regard to his movements will prove any thing but Mr. French from committee on Topic No. 2, "Will reliable. In common with our readers, therefore

mind. The members are passing their time is Mr. Jonsson made some remarks upon the subject, in wrangling upon the subject of peace negotiations which he wished to throw out some objections to the report of Mr. French. His prejudices were in favor of accepting the offer of Bowdoin College, as it was his fosterfor independence should fail.

Mr. Blair has started on another mission t elass of our citizens. We must create such a school as government steamer at his disposal, and it is rewill commend the support and sympathy of the entire
industrial population of our State—if we do not do this,

James River to the rebel capital without hind-Mr. Goodals mentioned one or two objections existing rance from rebel gunboats or torpedoes. A thou a liberal supply of bandages and lint.

LOCATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. The | The Assault and Capture of Fort Fisher. Commissioners, consisting of Hons. W. G. Cros- We give on our fourth page interesting details by. Joseph Eaton and Samuel G. Perley, appoint- of the terrible two days' bombardment of Fort ed at the last session of the Legislature, to con- Fisher by Admiral Porter's fleet previous to sider the question of locating the Agricultural its successful but sanguinary assault and capture College in this State have made their report. For by the troops. The following narrative of the reasons which they deem satisfactory the Com- fighting of Sunday the 15th, which gave us posmissioners failed to comply with the instructions session of Fort Fisher and hermetically sealed of the Legislature to memorialize Congress for an Wilmington from communication with the sea. extension of the term prescribed in the grant for is furnished by the correspondents of New the establishment of the College. After refer- York papers who were eye witnesses of the events ring to the offers made by Hon. F. O. J. Smith they describe: of an estate in Gorham and by Benj. F. Nourse. ably impressed with the advantages of the latter. in case the establishment of an independent Curtis' First Brigade; the latter consisting of the institution should be decided upon, but which 112th, 117th, 42d and 3d New York, moved into they consider impracticable, they recommend the creation of an Agricultural department in connection with Bowdoin College, and the assignment to it of the interest of the fund accruing from the grant for a period of ten years, as an

We very much doubt whether the course recor the establishment of a College of Agriculture tion of attacking the fort on the sea face. and the Mechanic Arts, or meet the reasonable wishes of the people of the State.

statesmanship, and have habitually contrasted the inside, around, and over Fort Fisher was frequently found imitators among their lick-spit- Col. Pennypacker's Second Brigade ry, one of the most foul mouthed abusers of Mr. Lincoln, discoursing of him as a man of a "stern, inflexible purpose, a bold steady hand, a vigilant, brasure. active eye, a sleepless energy, a fanatic spirit, and an eye single to his end—conquest—emancipa-Comstock of Lieut. Gen. Grant's staff, and sur-

"He has called around him, in counsel, the has collected arround him in every department."

The Mercury caps the climax by saying that in Davis it find "a contrast, appalling and sicken-

HONORS TO THE MEMORY OF EDWARD EVERETT. Maine, in view of the recent death of the lamented natriot statesman and orator\_Edward Everett, on Wednesday last reported to the House the

Resolved, That the intelligence of the sudden and unexpected decease of Hon. Edward Everett, s received by the members of this Legislature with sentiments of protound sorrow.

Resolved, That for the brilliant talents he dis-

played, the high culture he attained and exhibited, the beneficent aims of his pure life and the

Resolved, That in addition to the admiration and gratitude awarded him by a thankful nation half at the time when his wisdom and influence were especially needed, we gratefully recognize his generous efforts for the benefit of the loyal sufferers in Tennessee, and also his latest public service given in aid of the needy citizens of Sav-annah—a fitting finale of the broad and deep annah—a fitting finale of the broad and deep sympathy with all the sufferers of this time of war, to adorn the patriotism which has so greatly blessed the land he has so ably and faithfully served through so long a life.

Resolved, That as he devoted his time and his talents to honor the memory of the illustrious dead who departed before him, so shall all unite to do honor to the memory of surpressing ability and exalted virtues, which distinguished the pat-riot, orator, statesman and philantoropist, who

Hon. Joseph Granger of Calais and Hon. E. P. Weston of Gorham, made appropriate re- tion, from the opposite angles of which spread marks on the life and character of the deceased, out at right angles to each other high parapets or and the resolves were unanimously adopted.

bers of the company, among whom we would especially mention Mr. Beattie, Mr. Wilson, and their final struggle.

Col. Bell led in his gallant fellows, Their performances have thus far been well pat-

on Thursday evening last, by Mr. Edwin P. if not fatally wounded, white every member ligion were in turn contrasted with the genuine article, and pitilessly stripped of their sham pretentions to honor, honesty and worth. It is a light that it was almost impossible to get them into the closing labors which with some three hundred fresh and organized men to rally his men about it was the opinion of the General might be sucgreat pity that a larger audience was not in atcessfully and gloriously accomplished. endance to hear him. The next lecture will be delivered on Tuesday evening, Jan. 31st, by Geo.
W. Curtis, Esq., of New York.

Geo. eye, held a hasty consultation with Lieut. Col. Comstock, and then told Gen. Amcs' messenger

Childs of Chesterville, having himself been in ade and notify General Paine to so dispose his the Union army, and four sons then being in the employ of Uncle Sam. He now can count two drawal of Col. Abbott's troops. more members of his family, his only remaining when Col. Abbott dashed up close behind his the Coast Guard. And the father says he is river beach, and though the moon soon after rose ready to go again if the Government will take but little past its full, we could see nothing but

food at a house. They were then three days About 9 o'clock Gen. Terry, unable any longer

Nason, Esq., amounting to 5001. The collecting sion is actively engaged in the work of collecting and almost simultaneously the whole sky was and forwarding supplies to these sufferers.

the number issued is much less than formerly, and a mile and a half from Fort Fisher, before d ply at once to their several representatives. The Ladies Aid Society of this city tender

"Preparations being completed, the Esq., of Boston, of an estate in Orrington, both of which are tendered as free gifts to the State for the fort was set for three o'clock in the purpose, and expressing themselves as favor-sixty sharphspotters armed with Spencer repeat.

sixty sharphsooters, armed with Spencer repeating rifles, was thrown out in advance of Gen. position at half past one o'clock in the night, with its right flank resting on the Cape Fear

Col. Pennypacker, with the Second Brigade, consisting of the 47th, 48th, 76th and 203d Pennsylvania, took up position in the centre about 3 o'clock, and soon afterward two thousand marines and sailors, under command of Fleet Capt. K. R. Breese, the former armed mmended by the Commissioners will fufill the muskets and the latter with sharpened cutlasses, intentions or requirements of the act of Congress moved up the beach in splendid style upon the Col. Bell's Third Brigade was held in reserve

wishes of the people of the State.

A Rebel Eulogy of President Londoln. We think no one will accuse the rebel press of undue partiality for President Lincoln. They have hitherto delighted in representing him as pitiably deficient in every attribute of manhood and the property of the property of the president property of the property of the first property of the first property of the first property of the property of ability, dignity, energy and courage of Jeff Da-ever seen. At once the brave soldiers of General vis, with the imbecility, buffoonery and pusillan-imity of "Old Abe." In this respect they have upon the double quick, and with a ringing cheer; the sympathizers in the North. Of late, howev-leaders, went charging up the beach. The reber, events seem to have changed their estimate of els, in spite of the pandemonium of raining shells, the two men, and we find the Charleston Mercuflew to their guns and poured thick successive discharges of cannister and grape on our advancing lines, while their sharpshooters poured out a galling and murderous fire through every em-

rounded by his staff in full view of the whole magnificent movement, and exposed to the bullets from the fort, which flew burging like bumbleablest and most earnest men of his country. berg overhead, gazed with suspense upon the where he has lacked in individual ability, learn-scene. Onward poured the serried lines. and where he has lacked in individual ability, learning, experience or statesmanship, he has sought it, and has found it in the able men about him, whose assistance he unhesitatingly accepts, whose powers he applies to the advancement of the cause he has undertaken. In the Cabinet and in the field he has consistently and fearlessly pressed on the search for men who could advance his cause, and has as unhesitatingly cut off all those who with renewed cheers, and swarm up the paranet: and has as unhesitatingly cut off all those who with renewed cheers, and swarm up the parapet; clogged it with weakness, timidity, imbecility or and the 117th New York, followed by the 3d, failure. Force, energy, brams, earnestness, he are the first to plant their colors on the northern

batteries, and in an instant the Naval brigade on the beach were observed moving forward toward the fort. They had about a mile to go to reach The joint committee appointed to draft resolutions the abattis. They had scarcely got in motion beexpressive of the sense of the Legislature of foreshells from the Mound and water batteries were poured upon them. Numbers of them were seen to fall, and scores of others to start limping or crawling on their hands and knees. Onward, however, the main body pressed at double quick, the fire momentarily increasing in its fatal effects, until the whole line of beach over which they had traveled was strewn with dead and wounded. Some had fallen so near the roll-ling surf their dead bodies could be seen tossing up and down the beach with the advancing tide The ditch and abattis was about one hundred yards from the ramparts, and into this they poured until it was filled to overflowing, when and improvement of the people, his memory will long be gratefully cherished by his countrymen and revered by the people of all lands, where virtue and goodness are beld in high esteem.

Betaland These in a land religious elevation game opened upon them with grape and cannister from the ramparts, tearing the abattis in front of them and adding largely to their casualties. The rebel gunboats Chickamanga and Tallahassee were also shelling them from Cape guns were opened upon them with grape and Fear river, and altogether it was a moment of frightful interest. It soon became evident that Their whole advance could be noticed from the of the garrison had rushed to that side to resist Here the brave Lieuts. S. W. Preston and B. H. Porter were killed. Nearly the whole force now fell back, and as they retreated the rebels cheered exultingly.
Curtis' and Pennypacker's brigades were mean

time fighting stubbornly, and were met by the tance, who fell back from traverse to traverse, contesting each one as they went with the most sisting of his own Fourth New Hampshire, and the one hundred and Sixty-ninth and One hundredth and Fifteenth New York, and the Thirtieth Indiana, were now ordered up to the support of the First and Second Brigad's.

Fort Fisher consists of one inclosed fort or basyards, and the north face about a third of this distance. At regular intervals these cartains are ing at the Augusta Opera House, under the man. crossed by high traverses, which, at the same agement of Mr. S. E. Brown, have given our cittime, serve as bomb proofs, and between which izens during the winter, a series of excellent dra- heavy guns. On the north face were fifteen of matic entertainments. Mr. Brown is a gentle- these traverses and when our men succeeded in man of superior qualifications for the line of capturing the first of these the second was an characters which he assumes, and both as mana-treat, and so on successively until our men reachger and actor is deservedly popular. Other mem-ed the bastion, which was inclosed on all sides, bers of the company, among whom we would es- and here the rebels would evidently huddle for

Miss Lizzie Holmes, have also become established First and Second Brigades, augmented with this favorites and are entitled to much commendation additional strength, fought nobly, desperately on for their successful efforts to please the public. until six of the fifteen traverses had been won, and here the advance for a time was checked, and thus ronized, and we trust that they will continue to Gen. Ames sent word to Gen. Terry that the galerroneously thought, mortally wounded.

Col. Bell was killed, and Pennypacker severely Whipple, was in the best vein of that eminent Gen. Ames' staff and nearly every regimental essayist and popular lectures. The shoddy of commander was either killed or wounded. The politics, of the war, of literature, morals and re-officers had disorganized and confused his men, so Gen. Terry reflected a moment, with an anxious

to assure the latter that in an hour he should Many of the readers of the Farmer will re- have the aid of Col. Abbott's brigade and to hold member of an account given last winter of Jonas for Colonel Abbott to move up with his brig-

son and his son-in-law, having enlisted to serve in gallant men. They advanced immediately up the him. What patriotic gift greater than this can a man lay upon the altar of his country?

The Bangor Times says Maj. Mattocks of the Our men were still slowly advancing, and a discount of the country and the 17th Maine, Lt. Hunt Maine Heavy Artillery, and Capt. Litchfield, Maine, who lately escaped from a We bad all the north part of the work, occupied rebel prison at Columbia, S. C. were last report. the northern traverses, and had swept around in ed in the mountains of North Carolina, asking for the rear up to the central fort or bastion, which the rebels still defended.

march from our lines. Not having since been to restrain the anxiety from which he suffered, heard from, it is feared they have been retaken made, and personally confer with Gen. Ames.

At 10 o'clock precisely a ringing cheer swelled down upon the night breeze from the frowning can Union Commission in aid of the destitute another followed. Lt. F. E. Beardsley, Chief of Southern refugees, acknowledges the receipt of the Signal Corps of the expeditionary forces, who contributions from this city by the hand of E. A. all day had stood to his duty, exposed to the Nason, Esq., amounting to \$304. The Commission is actively engaged in the work of collection the General to the Admiral that the fort was ours.

of truce to offer the capitulation of Fort Buc

Mr. Goodale's Report for 1864.—This report Fort Buchanan, the strong rectangular earthwork fort a mile to the eastward of the Mound battery parties who wish to procure them had better ap-Col. Lamb has been conveyed, and some seven or treated. Col. Abbott's forces moved up the Cape Fear shore, and on arriving before the fort found their thanks to the ladies of West Gardiner, for that two officers had been dispatched with a flag

an, and soon afterward they came in accompanied by Capt. Graves, of Gen. Terry's staff, and at 12 o'clock the fort was formally surrendered.

The interior of Fort Fisher was the most com plete picture of destruction and desolation which is possible to conceive. The dead and dying lay thickly strewn along the parapets and upon the plain behind as well as in front. The bombproofs esible to conceive. The dead and dying lay were crowded with cringing rebels, and many of their wounded. The parapets and traverses were plowed and corrugated by shot and shell in every direction, as well as the sand-plain in the rear of the works. The barracks inside of the bastion were shivered into splinters scarcely large enough for stovewood, while the large columbiads along the parapets were dismounted and strewn in con-fusion amid the wreck of their broken carriages. Everything evinced the merciless and most infer-

pressed in the vote of the two branches fixing the adjournment as early as the 21st of February, we have no doubt will be faithfully carried out.

On Monday, 16th inst., the Committee on Military Affairs were ordered to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that all persons entering the military service shall be credited to the city, town or plantation in which said person has his residence. Petitions were presented of Mr. Flowers and others of Bangor for incorporation as the Maine Express Company; and for aid to the company of th

as the Maine Express Company; and for aid to the Milford and Princeton Turnpike.

On Tuesday in the House an order was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, instructing the Commissioners of the Agricultural College to make application to Congress for an extension of the time during which the State may establish the time during which the State may establish to the commissioners. Many well informed nearly to the commissioners of the state may establish the time during which the State may establish to the commissioners. Many well informed nearly to the commissioners of the state may establish the stateman and stateman through the stateman with additional troops at his command, can walk the course through South Carolina.

The Herald's Washington despatch has various rumors concerning Blair's visit to Richmond. One is that Blair brought an autograph letter from Davis to Lincoln, saying the was ready to treat for peace.

It is also said that a communication from Lincoln has been taken back to Richmond. One is that Blair brought an autograph letter from Davis to Lincoln, saying the was ready to treat for peace.

Finance reported a bill assessing a State Tax of United States rather than to England, France three-fourths of a mill on the present State valuation of \$164,714,168 for the purpose of creating a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the

diciary Committee providing for the taxation of Charleston Mercury of the 12th inst.: shares on National Banks. The bill renders the shares of National Banks liable to taxation as the personal property of the holder, but forbids taxpersonal property of the holder, but forbids tax-ation to greater extent than is imposed on State Banks. Also bill to amend the law of 1864. relating to poll taxes, raising the poll tax to three

by Mr. Dingley of Lewiston in support of the proposition to amend the Constitution of the the forces have been very much scattered, but the United States so as to abolish slavery, were very last moments are arriving when all must be adopted without a division.

term, was passed to be engrossed in the House.

CONGRESSIONAL. Resolutions of thanks to Gen. Terry and Admiral Porter, their officers and men passed both branches of Congress unanimously. A resolution of thanks to Gen. Thomas has also fianns.

In the Senate a resolution presented by Mr. Sumner ratifying the notice given by the Presiit justifiable and expedient that the President, in carefully save all the corn husks now in their rebels upon our prisoners, and to prevent their reas they may command a high price within a few curence and continuation, should subject the rebel officers and soldiers now in our hands or who requires little and inexpensive changes of ment, and that they should be placed under the manufacture of husk paper, it is the intention of control of officers and men who have been prison- the American owners of the patent to contract ers in the hands of the insurgents and thus ac- with mills on liberal terms to make paper of all quired knowledge of their mode of treatment of grades out of the new material. prisoners. A bill to define the pay of army officers, which provides that a brevet rank shall not | Nurse and Spy in the Union Army. This is entitle the holder to any increase of pay was the title of an attractive looking book, appropri-

In the House a bill was introduced giving thir- personal adventures and experiences of Miss Emty thousand acres of the public land to each Sen- ma E. Edwards in hospitals, camps, and the batator and Representative in Congress from each tle-fields, as nurse, scout and spy, during a period State for the founding of homes for disabled sol- of over two years in the Federal army. The nardiers and seamen, and for the support of orphan rative is well written and very interesting. The children of deceased soldiers and seamen. A res- adventures of the authoress in the daring and olution was passed directing the Military Com- perilous service of a "spy"-penetrating the rebmittee to inquire into the cases of persons con- ol lines repeatedly in various disguises, visiting fined in the Old Capitol prison. The amendato- the rebel generals at their own quarters, entering ry loan bill was passed, giving the Secretary of the Richmond fortifications, and successfully rethe Treasury authority to issue the remainder of turning with valuable information, are marvelthe 7-30 bonds, amounting to sixty or seventy lous and exciting. The book is sold only by submillions, with an amendment that nothing in the bill shall authorize the further issue of legal ten-

its earnings at \$144,969,35; expenses \$62,046,- the canvass for the work a few days longer. 17. Excess of earnings over expenses \$82,923,-

21. The net earnings of 1863 were \$32,406,69; S. Lockwood, Seth May, P. M. Stubbs.

his associates, concerned in the nefarious plot to Leonard Scott & Co., No. 38 Walker street, New burn New York city, have been arrested in Cana- York. Terms \$4 per annum. da, and incarcerated in Fort Lafayette. The names of others have been elicited by the search, and measures have been taken to secure their

Fort Preble, Portland harbor, \$150,000; Fort statistics and general information, has been sent Scammel do., \$100,000; Fort Gorges on Hog us by the publisher, Geo Coolidge, 5 Devonshire Island Ledge do., \$150,000. Total \$700,00J. The following casualties occurred in the 2d Maine Cavalry during their recent gallant and successful raid in Florida : Jas. Lake, Co. G, public favor combines the greatest amount of real killed; Sergt. Geo. E. Linscott, wounded in leg; Sergt. Leroy A. Smith, F, slightly in back; C.

Hon. Alexander Stuart, Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court of News Scotia, a resition he had miralty Court of Nova Scotia, a position he had held sixteen years. It was before him that the received from personal observations.—New York case of the steamer Chesapeake, captured by Christian Advocate. rebel pirates on the passage from New York to Portland was tried, and he gave a decision res-

sumers of the impure and inferior article which tory of Reed Instruments;"

munity is a guaranty that his further labors here and weakly persons. will be productive of essential good to the cause."

State. There is no such Bank.

Latest Telegraphic Mews. FROM FORT FISHER.

Explanation of the Explosion of the Magazine. LATER FROM ADMIRAL PORTER. WILMINGTON HERMETICALLY SEALED UP.

MR. BLAIR'S VISIT TO RICHMOND. Significant Language of the Richmond Enquirer.

GOLD 1.98.

New York, Jan, 23. The Tribune's Fort Fisher Everything evinced the merciless and most infernal rain of death-dealing and destroying missiles that ever the world has seen.

Maine Legislature. The Legislature is making good progress in the dispatch of business, many of the Committees having already commenced making their reports. The purpose expressed in the vote of the two branches fixing the list land the seamers Tallahassee and Chickamauga.

the time during which the State may establish such College.

On Wednesday in joint convention Hon. N. G. Hiebborn was chosen State Treasurer. In the House, Mr. Williams from the Convention on Proceedings of the Processing of the Convention on Processing a State Treasurer and the Richmond Enquirer of last Thursday. It easys after every manly effort the rebels may fail and policy and interest would incline the rebels to submit to the limited States rather than to Register.

A DESPAIRING WAIL FROM THE ENEMY. The On Thursday a bill was reported from the Ju- following is an extract from an editorial of the

"The condition of this military department mand of imbeciles. He has received them, a herd On Friday a series of resolutions introduced to eradicate this fatal evil we shall not stop to indoee that can be done. The enemy does not in-On Saturday bill to abolish the February term to do. The path we are now travelling is straight tend to wait upon our leisure, and there is much of the Supreme Judicial Court for Knox county, to destruction. The crisis of the Confederacy and to change the time of holding the April has arrived in fatal carnest. The result of the next six months will bring the Confederacy to the ground or will reinstate its power. Without reform we are doomed. There must be no more Jeff. Davis foolery, but brains and nerve, reform, shooting, cashiering; order, subording tion, soldiers, not runaways, ragamufins, ruf-

NEW MATERIAL FOR PAPER. It is said that the Austrian patent for making paper out of corn husks will be thoroughly tested in this country. dent terminating the treaty of 1817 with Great If the experiment succeeds according to expecta-Britain, regulating the naval force upon the tion, steps will be immediately taken to manufac-Lakes, was passed. Mr. Howard from the Military Committee reported a resolution declaring new process. It would be well for farmers to retaliation for the barbarities committed by the possession, and stop feeding them to their cattle, may be hereafter taken prisoners, to similar treat- chinery to adapt the present paper mill to the

ately embellished with engravings, giving the scription, and a portion of the profits of its publication are to be devoted to the benefit of the sick and wounded of the army of the Potomac. Price, in different styles of binding, \$2.50, \$2.75, The annual report of the members of the and \$3. Many subscribers have been already Androscoggin Railroad for the year 1864, states obtained in this city, and the agent will continue

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for December. The for 1862, \$43,244; for 1861, \$16,491; and for contents of the number are as follows: A Visit 1860, \$17,112. The following gentlemen have to the Cities and Camps of the Confederate States. been chosen directors : Oliver Moses, David Pat- 1863-4-Part I.; Tony Butler, Part XV.: The ten, Samuel I. Robinson, Washington Gilbert, A. Public Schools Report-Conclusion : Winchester and Shrewsbury ; My Latest Vacation Excursion. Part II; Aunt Ann's Ghost Story; Cornelius ARREST OF NEW YORK INCENDIARIES. The New O'Dowd upon Men and Women, and other Things York Times states that Capt. Bell and three of in General—Part XI; Index. Republished by

THE EXPERIENCES OF A FRENCH DETECTIVE. This is an interesting series of tales and sketches, illustrating the career of a French mouchard, or secret police agent, by the author of an "Autobiography The fortification appropriation bill for the of a London Detective," &c. New York : pubnext fiscal year reported by the Committee of lished by Dick & Fitzgerald. Price 75 cents, and Ways and Means, contains the following items for sale at the periodical depots.

for Maine: Fort Knox, Penobscot river, \$150,000; THE BOSTON ALMAMAC. A copy of this useful Fort Popham, mouth of Kennebec, \$150,000; annual for 1865, containing a large amount of St. For sale in this city by Chas. A. Pierce.

what instrument of the many now soliciting the excellence. We have prosecuted this inquiry entirely independently of aid or direction from interested parties. The opinions of some of the F. Spaulding, A, through the lungs; Samuel best muiscal critics, composers, and performers shute, in leg; C. F. Smith, I, in arm. The have been obtained; reports of experiments made in the ordinary use of various instruments in churches, schools, and families, have been com-The Halifax papers announce the death of pared, all of which, with singular unanimity, responds with our previously formed convictions

To Purchasers of Organs, Melodeons or Har-MONIUMS: Every one having any thought of purchasing an instrument of this class, should send for one of Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organ factured from petroleum at a cost of only \$1.50 tirely free of expense. This circular contains per thousand feet. We would commend this fact much information which will be useful to any to the notice of the Augusta gas company. Con-purchaser of such an instrument; such as some accounts of the "History of the Organ;" "Hisis now imposed upon them at \$5 per thousand a Musical Instrument," together with full desfeet, would very cheerfully consent to a trial of criptions of the Cabinet Organs. Address Ma-SON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, NOW

Ross, State Lecturer of the Grand Division of Maine: "He is certainly the ablest temperanee speaker that has been employed in this State for communion, and by Physicians for Medical use in preference to any other wine produced in years, and the impression he has made in our com-

The following Maine officers escaped from rebel prisons, have reported at Knoxville, Tenn., Bank" of Wiscasset are in circulation in this since the 6th inst.: Capt. Sanderson, 3d Maine; Lt. Childs, 16th Maine; Lt. Johnson, 3d Maine

The

The Captu patch of ---Gen. S fairs in Sa To the Pres FORTRESS. rebel flag of board the st An acknowle achievemen Porter and The troop night. Frid cover of a b day. A stro

chiefly color termined on. The assaul greatly dams terrible fire fort was assected to Capt. Brown They reach conflict this disorder, an was brought umn of troo Although performed a

ance to the side of the troops of the The enem The conflict traverse affor were seven on from one By a skill traverses occ contributed column. B

to our own t driven from Federal Poi troops, and surrendered Terry, uncor bering over his force bein Our loss w day afternoo and 800 in k loss, which was severely Bell died Mo and Lieut. Co backer was t A comple forwarded as General nurses and fast as they

On Monda the magazine capture of the except one b How the exp Gen. Terry dent or negle Hoke's reb was at Wilm into Fort Fis while that skirmishing a cloud of smo my had fired

fort. You well b mony and co land and nav manders. spirit inspire degree the su surpassed i pregnable.
The armai The troops i

and 500.

Gen. Shern

17th corps w crossed Port oster's com Howard, com ported on Mo sition across proaches cas since its oc surpassed.

has admitted required by A mietake present induc plied. No xchange, and The cotton ed over by special agent ter General rangements for

itary necessi from the Nor

Rebel Annou To Maj. Gen. following acco "FALL OF ! of the fall of trance of Ca morning, and regret. The the closing o enemy's fleet trance to th prevent in of blockade prove injurior but at prese rather than

> To Hon. John Gen Bragg P. M. their heavy demons against their six P. M. Gen tack had fail The rebel

> > charge him f he has been HEADQ A number o night. They Railroad, beta

pedient that

been destro every culvert Lee's army is

CABINET ORGANS.

At the Fair of the N. E. Agricultural Society, held in Spriseld, Mass., Sept. 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1864, the premium which was officed by the Society for the best Mowing ine, was awarded to the Union Mowie, although it will be to the control of the Union Mowie, although it will be to the Union Mowie and the Union Mowie although it will be to t

THE favorable testimony of nearly every organist or planist of note in this country, together with that of certain distinguished foreign authorities, has forestalled our appreciative comments upon the excellence and value of these carefully made instruments.

Naw York WOLLD. ONCE hearing them will satisfy the most skeptical that they are just what the church has been waiting for.

New York Observer.

REALLY very effective and beautiful instruments.

LOWELL MASON. TRAND accompaniment when the congregation sing.
IRENEUS.

A PREY efficient church organ, brought within a small com
pass, not easy to get out of order, and sold at a low price.

NEW YORK EXAMINER.

NEVER seen anything of the kind which interested me so much. Gronge F. Root.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS. Æ The high reputation of our Cabiner Obgans has frequently nduced dealers to represent that other intruments are the same hing, that there is no essential difference between the Cabinet organs and Organs with various names, made by other makers his is not true. The excellence of our Cabinet Organs, which ave given them their high reputation, are the result, not merely f the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large meas ire, of essential differences of construction, which, being patent ed, cannot be employed by other makers. These are essential to their better quality and volume of tone, and unrivalled capacity of expression. When a dealer represents another instru-ment as the same thing as the Cabinet Organ, it is usually an tempt to sell an inferior instrument on which he can make

\* .\* Fully descriptive Circulars sent free to any address MASON & HAMLIN. Pactories on Cambridge and Charles Streets. SALESROOMS AND OFFICE, 274 WASHINGTON STREET

THE AMERICAN HAY AND COTTON PRESS CO. MANUFACTORY. Corner of Grove and North Third-sts., Jersey City.

OFFICE, No. 113 WALL ST., NEW-YORK. GOVE'S PATENT.

GOVE'S PATENT.

The attention of all parties interested in the pressing or ourpressing of HAY, COTTON, HEMP, WOOL, RAGS, HOPS, or any
other article required to be baled for Transportation, Storage
or Consumption, is respectfully solicited to the PORTABLE or
STATIONARY PAESSES, manufactured by this Company,
under the superintendence of the Patentee, Mr. JOHN IL.
GOVE.

The Press is very simple in its construction, requiring but ordinary intelligence to work it, and can be operated by any known power, such as Steam, Water, Horse, or Hand. In using Horse-power, but one Horse is required, the Press being so mechanically constructed on a well known principle that the Frower increases in a greater ratio than the increasing resistance.

vis:

1st, It can press 20 per cent, more material in a given space.

24. It can do the work in 33 per cent, less time.

3d. It requires 50 per cent. less driving power.

4th It turns out the best shaped bale for handling or rolling.

5th. The press will last a life-time, the working parts being built of the best of iron, and not liable to get out of order.

The ordinary work of this machine will press in one operation (after once filling the box of the No. I Press) a bale of Hay of 450 lbs. weight in \_\_\_\_Two Mincress \_\_\_\_\_\_

Four men and one horse can bale 12 tons of Hay a day.

Four men without the aid of a horse, or any power except that contained in the Press, can turn out a bale of Hay 27 inches square by 46 inches long, weighing 460 lbs. or 23 lbs. to the cubic foot.

No toggle joints, screws, cog.wheels, beaters or rollers used in No toggle joints, screws, cog-wheels, beaters or rollers used in No toggle joints, screws, cog-wheels, beaters or rollers used in this Press
The attention of Cotton factors and planters, Wool and Hemp raisers, is especially called to this Press, destined as it is to work a complete revolution in the now slow, clumsy and expensive method of bailing.

Hon. Lot M. Morrall.
Hon. Samuel Cony, Governor.
Hon. Sonan H. Drummond, Attorney General.
Attorney General.
EFHRAI PLINT, Saq, Sec'y of State.
Hon. RICHARD D. RICE.
WILLIAM T. JOHNSON, Mayor of a company method of balling.

The Company will dispose of Town, County, or State rights (reserving to themselves only the right to manufacture) on

easonable terms.

Mr. N. D. Fisher is the authorized Traveling Agent for the COIN EXCHANGE Company in the Eastern and Middle States.

For further particulars send for circulars. ENNEBEC COUNTY...At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January, 1865. MARGARET E. BAMBDELL, Administratrix on the Estate of David M. Ramsell, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell on an advantageous offer, the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz.: A parcel of wood land, the same purchased by the deceased of Oliver Prescott. March 31, 1848.

Order of Draft's bought at highest prices. Also all kinds of U. S. BONDS, Certificates of Indebtedness, and other securities bought and sold at market rates.

All kinds of GVERNMENT CLAIMS CASHED and special attention paid to settlement of accounts both of officers and men now or formerly in the UNITED STATES SERVICE.

ATTEST: J. Burton, Register.

WANTED 617

In Quartermaster's Department, Nashville, Tennessee, 5000
LABORERS at \$46 per month. 1000 TEAMSTERS at \$40 per month. Transportation furnished to Nashville, and Board after arriving there. M. L. CLARK, Q. M. Agent, No. 11 Elm St., Boston. For particulars enquire of A. W. PALMER, at Sawtelle's, Water Street, Hallowell, Maine.

His Excellency, SAN'L CONY, Gov. of Maine, John L. Hondows, John L. Hondows, John L. Hondows, John L. Hondows, Adj't Gen. of Maine, John J. Merchaller, Water Street, Hallowell, Maine.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,

SALE,

Situated in Litchfield, 8 miles from Gardiner, at the Junction of the road leading from Portland to Augusta, and from Gardiner to Leviston. Monmouth, Wales, &c., and well known as BACHEL DERS CORNER. The farm contains about 90 acres of land, a part of which is under a good state of cultivation. The house is two stories, built of brick, with a story and a half L, and was built for a public house. There is a Barn, Carriage House, Shed, &c., all of which are well shingled, clapboarded and painted. The barn and hog-house both have a ceilar under them, built of granite, and cemented water tight. The premises are well watered, having 3 wells, and a brook running through the farm, dividing the pasturage from the tiliage land. The location is very pleasant and desirable and is a good one for a Hotel and Store. Terms casy. For further particulars address A. BACH-ELDER, Lowell, Mass., or enquire of JOSIAH TRUE, near the premises.

Why pay \$50 and \$60 for a SEWING MACHINE when we can find you a Handsome Double Thread SEWING MACHINE & TABLE TRUE & MANLEY, for half the money?

J. C. OTTIS & CO., Address Washington St., Besten, Mass A SMALL HOME WANTED
The subscriber, a BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
wishes to purchase, not to exceed twelve acres of land,
with a small House suitable for a family of two or three persons,
s small Barn, and other suitable out buildings, near the Kennece River, and not over three or four miles from some good sized
town. Address, stating full particulars,
ROOT AND SHOE MAKER

gfull particulars,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Hampden Upper Corner, Maine.
3:6\* January 14, 1865.

The SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON, manufactured by the Hadley Company having been thoroughly tested and found fully equal to the best heretofore imported, is offered to the public in perfect confidence; the aim of the Manufacturers being to supply an article not to be surpassed by any soft finished thread now in the market. For sale by 3m5 NASON, HAMLEN & CO.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber keeps f r the improvement of Stock pure BLOOD CHESTER BOAR. Also a pure blood Prince Albert. Terms liberal.

Dresden Mills, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE UNION MOWER.

ONGRATULATE you on the introduction of a new musical instrument, long wanting, and sure to find its way have every household of taste and refinement. L. M. GOTTSCHALE. A S compared with Melodeons, Harmoniums, &c., the Cabinet Organ is certain y superior in quality and volume of tone, while its power of expression can hardly be too highly praised. BEST of their class of which we have any knowledge.

Mone THAN TWO HUNDRED EMISERY ORGANISTS. N every respect far superior to anything of the kind I have seen, whether in Europe or Anterica. GEO. WASHBOURNE MORGAN. NEXT to a church organ, and that a good sized one, the best instrument with which we are acquainted to accompany church song.

NEW YORK MUSICAL REVIEW.

CXCEEDS in my estimation every other instrument of this general class. Thomas Hastings.

Bare of Maine,
T. G. RICH,
J. P. WISE,
B. C. BRYANT,
ROBERT CROSBY,
S. S. BROOKS,
W. H. LONGLEY,
A. F. HOLT,
COL. WM. SWFTT,
PHINEAS HOWE,
WILLIAM TIBBETTS,
T. E. FOGG. Rockland,
Knox,
Albion,
Augusta,
Norridgewock,
New Sharon,
South Paris,
Canton,
Kennebunk,
Lewiston. THOMAS H. DODGE, Proprietor, Worcester, Mass

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF. PHALONS



A Most Exquisite, Deliente and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Phalon's-Take no other. Sold by druggists generally.

BAKER & WEEKS,

OFFICE Water St., Directly Opposite Stanley House WAR CLAIM AGENTS LICENSED BY THE UNITED STATES. Pensions, Bounties, Arrears of Pay and

Prize Money,
PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND THEIR HEIRS And Claims of all kinds against the State or United States promptly collected.
CLAIMS CASHED BY GEO. E. WEEKS. REFERENCES.

State.
WILLIAM T. JOHNSON, Mayor of Augusta.

N. B The men will leave Hallowell in the 10½ o'clock train,
N. B The men will leave Hallowell in the 10½ o'clock train,
Wednesday, February 1st.

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENT. GEORGE F. NORTH,

HORSES WANTED.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANY QUARTERNASTER. U. S. A., Augusta, Me.; Jan. 9, 1865.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office. J. of the purchase of CAYALKY and ARTILLERY HORSES for the use of U. S. downwest, till carbor notice and the office of the Cavairy Service must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from lis to 16 hands high, from five to finey years old, and well adapted in every way to Cavairy purposes. Price to be \$150.

Artillery horses must be of dark color, quick in all particulars, and adapting from the first of the and condition, from six to ten years old, and to less than fifteen and a half hands high, and not to weigh less than ten bundred and fifty pounds. Price to be \$150.

Any number of horses from one upwards, if answering the handred and fifty pounds. Price to be \$150.

Any number of horses from one upwards, if answering the handred and fifty pounds. Price to be \$150.

Any number of horses from one upwards, if answering the handred and fifty pounds. Price to be \$150.

Any number of horses from one upwards, if answering the handred and fifty pounds. Price to be \$150.

Any number of horses from one upwards, if answering the handred and fifty pounds. Price to be \$150.

Any number of horses from one upwards, if answering the handred and fifty pounds. Price to be \$150.

Any number of horses from one upwards, if answering the handred and fifty pounds. Price to be \$150.

Any number of horses from one upwards, if answering the handred and fifty pounds. Price to be \$150.

Any number of horses from one upwards, if answering the handred and fifty pounds the present by the presses now in general use, and for the fourt House, and nearly equi-distant ten bundred and fifty pounds. Price to be \$150.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SHITTAL,

2m5 Capt. and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

EVALUABLE FARM FOR GALE, Mandred FOR SHITTAL,

2m6 Capt. and Assistant Quartermaster of the Capt. Price to the city render the bulk of that pressed by the presses now in general use, and

(For many years an Examiner in the U. S. Patent Office, and Chairman of the Board of Appeals under the Hon. Joseph Holt.) COUNSELLOR AT LAW. ADVOCATE IN PATENT CASES,

[Fee for Preliminary Examinations in the U. S. Patent Office of alleged New Inventions, to ascertain whether Patentable o not, \$5. Rejected Applications examined on the same terms]

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Corner Bridge and Water Sts., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

THE SPRING TERM will commence on the 14th of the second month, and continue eleven weeks.

AUGUSTINE M. JONES, A. M.. - PRINCIPAL,
OZIAS WHIFMAN, - - ASSOCIATS PRINCIPAL,
with other assistance as may be required. As heretofore, the
Institution is open to students of both sexes. The terms for
Board and Tuiton continue very moderate. Circulars giving
particulars will be forwarded to any and all desiring information,
by addressing JAMES VAN BLARGOM, Vassalboro', Me.
1st month, 6th, 1866.

Bowdoin college. East Side the River, Lithgow Block,

Will keep a general assortment of GROCKRIES for retail for cash, or in exchange for Country Produce.

All persons indebted to us are requested to make payment, as we intend the coming year to sell for cash or exchange as above.

414

CAUTION.

AT AUBURNDALE, MASS.

J. B. FILLEBROWN-DENTIST.

many friends and the public generally, for their very liberal and continued patronage. And while wishing them a happy New Year. notify them that, having removed his family to the village, he will at all times be prepared to wait upon all who may please to favor him with a call for his services in any of the various branches of the profession.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A PAIR of well matched Team Horses, weighing 2,500 lbs. Price \$250.

RICHARDS & HOSKINS, Gardiner.

Screw Steamship Company. SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

THE splendid and fast Steamships CHESAPEAKE, Captain Williams, and "POTOMAC," Capt. Summood, will, until further notice, run as follows:
Leave Brown's Wharf, Perdand, erecy WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, F. H., and Pier 9 North River. New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe, and camfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage \$5 including fare and flate Rooms.
Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Balf, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.
Shippers arf requested to send their regist to the steamers as early as \$7 M., on the day that they leave Portland.
For freight or pressage, apply to
EMERY & FOX. Specur's Wharf, Portland.
H. B. OROMWELL & GO., No. 86 West street, New York.
Portland, Dec. \$, 1852. THE splendid and fast Steamships CHESAPEAKE, Captain Villeris, and "POTOMAC," Capt. Sunawood, will, until further

PORT. & KEN. RAILROAD.

COMMENCING Dec. 19 1964. Passenger trains leave daily is follows:

Leave Hallowell for Bath, Portland, Boston, at 10.30 A. M. Returning will be due from For land at 4 06 P. M. Leaves at same hour for Augusta, Wattrelle, Kundalis Mills, Skowbegan, connecting at Ken. Mills with the train for Sangor the same Svening. Evening.

Freight train leaves daily for Portland to connect with the train to Boston at 8 20 A. M., and is due from Portland at 12 SP A. Through tickets are sold at ticket office for Boston and Lewell as heretofore and also for Bangor and all stations east of Hendalis Mills on the Maine Central Railroad

Through tickets are also sold to Farmington and Lewiston.

EDWIN NOYES, Superintendent.

GARDINER'S COMPOUND.

The following certificate has been received by the proprietor :

BOSTON, Oct. 5, 1864. Mr. Gardiner, Dear Sin : - About one year ago I met my old friend, Seth Holden, of Barre, and in conversation said to him I was solely troubled with a skin complaint which most people and numerous physicians called Salt Rheum, that I had tried umerous recommendations by various doctors in Boston, New York, Louisville, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco and other places, without lasting good effect. He said to me that he had been affected in the same way, and that he had found retief by taking Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. He urged me to try it. On my return to Boston, I consulted you, and took five bottles on trial. You thought my case a very bad one, and expressed doubts of it ever being cured, but thought your preparation, if any would effect it. I took the five bottles according to your direction-they producing apparently no effect. I then reported to you and by your advice I took five bottles more, and before I had used eight bottles, I liscovered the erruption began to disappear, showing that in a ase as severe as mine, it would take from five to eight bottles sefore the medicine would begin to act upon the disease, for I think my case the worst one of Sait Rheum I ever knew. I can now rest quietly, which I have not been able to do for more than wenty-five years. I am now sixty-five years old, and have sufered from this complaint for nearly thirty years; the first five to ten years, less than the last twenty. I have found great relief, and am now free from its irritating effect. I will not, if it were possible, attempt to describe my suffering from this troub-

well man. I wish that thousands who are troubled in a simiir way, could find the same relief that I have. P. RICHARDSON, No. 141 Milk Street, Boston. For sale at No. 91 Washington Street, up one flight.

lesome and painful complaint for the last twenty years. I am now at ease, and can rest quietly nights, and am myself again.

I have not during the time I have been taking your Compound

over six months-altered my diet in the least. I have prose-

ated my daily business as usual. I have felt no pain, namea.

r had effect from the medicine in any way. I can only say that

ous far it has proved a God-send to me, and I consider myself

STANLEY HOUSE --- Augusta. THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Augusta and the travelling public generally, that they have formed a hotel co-paracrahly, under the RTANLEY HOUSE (which is located on Water Street, in close proximity to the Depot and business portion of the city) to take effect on the 12th day of December, 1864, on which day the house will be opened in a style not surpassed by any hotel in the State.

The large and commodious rooms will be refitted in the most The large and commodious rooms will be refitted in the most approved style, with every convenience to suit the wants of boarders and visitors. A numerous and well-trained corps of waiters will be in attendance, whose efforts will be assiduously directed to the comfort and convenience of our patrons.

A nice suite of bath-rooms will be provided, where the guests can indulge in a bath, with cold or warm water.

A fire-proof safe will be furnished for the accommodation of visitors wishing to deposit valuable articles for safe-keeping.

Coeches will be in attendance to convey visitors to any part of the city. The culinary arrangements will be under the charge

out.

We take pleasure in being able to announce that we have secured the valuable services as Chief Clerk, of Mr. GUY TUBNER, formerly the popular and efficient clerk of the Augusta House, under whose supervision the internal arrangement of the house will be conducted in a manner to suit the const featibling tasts.

REOPENED AND RENOVATED.
THAYER & SCRUTON, Proprietors.

Customers.

Having spared no pains or expense in refurnishing the Mansion House, and promising that their table shall be inferior to no hotel in the State, the proprietors respectfully solicit, as they hope to merit, a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. M. THAYER,

Augusta, Nov. 28, 1864.

The subscribers, having formed a co-partnership, would in form their friends and the public generally that they are pre pared to she all horses in the best manner and in all the later styles. Also to do all kinds of CARRIAGE AND JOB WORK ep3teop10t6

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

LUNGS.—Dr. O. Phelps Brown has lately published a
—Treatise on Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and
LUNGS.—General Bebility, of 48 octave pages, beautifully
—illustrated with Colored Plates, containing a preLUNGS.—scription for the positive and speedy cure of FITS
—and DYSPEFSIA. This work will be sent free on
LUNGS.—receipt of five cents to pre-pay postage.
—Address, Dr. O. Phelps Brown, No. 19 Grand
LUNGS.—Street, Jersey City, N. J.

4w5\*

PURE BLOOD DEVONS

JOHN F. ANDERSON,

BROOK FARM, ON RIVER ROAD, Leading from Waterville to Kendall's Mills.

"Charieton" was got by "Duke of Airdrie." Dam "Laure 2d" Pedigree recorded in Herd Book. For further particulari see "Boston Cultivator," Aug. 22, 1863. TERMS CASH. Stub

SADDLERY, HARDWARE, AND CARRIAGE STOCK. DARBY BLOCK, WATER ST., AUGUSTA. airbanks' Standard Scales, Fire and Burgtar Proof Safes, White's Patent Money Drawer, and

HAY WANTED.

WORCESTER'S WORLD RENOWNED

For sale by

EDEN FULLER.

DURHAM BULL CHARLETON,

SKLECTED from the Herd of the celebrated brece ler, R. A. ALEX ANDER, of Woodford Co., Centacky, by Wirtenor W. Chenner, of the Highland Stock arm, Belmont, Mass., may be found for service at

BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINES.

Cash paid for LOOSE and PRESSED HAY, at Ricker's trick Stable, Market Square, August. A. J. NIOHOLS. OREKN and DRY WOOD on hand and for sale. Augusta, Dec. 5, 1864.

We have just received a full assortment of J. W. BRADLEY'S
"DUPLEX MILLIPTIC SKIKTS.

HAMLEY & SMITH.

The Record of the War. The Capture of Fort Fisher---Official Despatch of Secretary Stanton to the President was Gen. Sherman's Army in Motion---Affics in Savannah.

rebel flag of Fort Fisher was delivered to me on

The troops arrived off Fort Fisher Thursday night. Friday night they were all landed under cover of a heavy fire from the squadron. A recover of a heavy fire from the squadron. A respectively squadron of the squadron of th connoissance was made by Gen. Terry on Saturday. A strong defensive line against any of the enemy's forces coming from Wilmington was established Saturday, and held by 4000 men, chiefly colored troops, and an assault was determined on.

o'clock. The sea front of the fort had been greatly damaged and broken by a continuous and feeling among the citizens of Richmond, and even terrible fire of the fleet for three days, and the among officers of high rank. He predicts there fort was assaulted at the hour mentioned by a will be a cessation of hostilities within two

der Capt. Breese.

They reached the parapet, but after a short of miliet this column was checked and driven in conflict this column was checked and driven in the deemflict this column was checked and driven in disorder, and was afterward placed on the de-

Although the assault on the sea front failed, it Although the assault on the sea from failed, it performed a very useful part in diverting the attention of the enemy and awakening their resistance to the attack by the troops on the other Porter.

The state of the sea from failed, it is the sea from failed and the sea from failed, it is the sea from failed and th ance to the attack by the troops on the other side. The assault on the other and most difficult side of the Fort was made by a column of 3000 troops of the old 10th corps, led by Curtis, under the immediate supervision of Gen. Terry.

The enemy's force in the fort was over 2200. The conflict lasted seven hours. The works were so constructed that every traverse afforded the enemy a new defensive position, from whence they had to be driven. There were seven traverses, and the fight was carried

on from one to the other for seven hours. By a skillfully directed fire thrown into the traverses occupied by the rebels, Admiral Porter contributed to the success of the assaulting column. By signals between himself and Gen. Terry at brief intervals, the fire was so well to our own troops.
At 10 o'clock at night the enemy were entirely

driven from the fort, and forced down toward Federal Point, followed by a brigade of our troops, and at 12 o'clock at night Gen. Whiting surrendered himself and his command to Gen. Terry, unconditionally as prisoners of war, numbering over eighteen hundred, the remainder of Cerry, unconditionally as prisoners of war, numbering over eighteen hundred, the remainder of
his force being killed and wounded.

Our loss was not accurately ascertained Monlay afternoon, but is estimated at between 700

Whiting and Col. Lamb. his force being killed and wounded.

and 800 in killed and wounded, pesides the havet loss, which will not exceed 100 killed and wounded. Not a ship or transport was lost. Col. Curtis was severely but not mortally wounded. Col. Bell died Monday morning. Col. J. W. Moore Bell died Monday morning. Col. J. W. Moore after a little while. You must not expect too Bell died Monday morning. Col. J. W. Moore and Lieut. Col. Lyman were killed. Col. Pennybacker was badly wounded.

A complete list of killed and wounded will be Malakoff a few days after its surrender to the

Barnes that he had ample provision of surgeons, nurses and hospital supplies for the wounded. They will be sent to their respective States as fast as they can be placed on transports, of which there was ample supply.

On Monday morning between 6 and 7 o'clock the magazine of Fort Fisher exploded, killing and wounding 200 or 300 persons. After the capture of the Fort all the troops were withdrawn, except one brigade left in charge of the works. How the explosion occurred is not known, but Gen. Terry believed it was occasioned by accident or neglect.

Last stronghold, and it wont compare either in that stronghold, and it wont compare either in the size or strength to Fort Fisher.

The fort contained 75 guns—many heavy ones. I have not yet learned what our casualities are in killed and wounded, but think 300 will cover them all.

We had an explosion in the fort this forenoon which killed and wounded a number of our men—about 100. Some of our seamen were blown up, and Acting Assistant Paymaster R. H. Gillet, of Gettysburg, was killed.

I will send a detailed report as soon I can of the killed and wounded, and arrangements generally.

dent or neglect.

Hoke's rebel division, reported as 5000 strong, Hoke's rebel division, reported as 5000 strong, was at Wilmington. A portion of it was thrown into Fort Fisher not long before the assault, and while that was going on a demonstration was made by Hoke against our defensive line, but it was found too strong for anything more than a skirmishing attack.

About eleven o'clock Monday morning a heavy cloud of smoke was observed over Fort Smith, on the south side of New Inlet. A naval officer.

This world never saw such fighting as our solutiers did.

(Signed)

DAVID D. PORTER,

Rear Admiral.

Loss of a Monitor off Charleston—The Advance of Gen. Sherman—Brilliant Success at Pocetaligo Bridge.

New York, Jan. 20. Steamer Fulton from Port Royal 17th has arrived.

the south side of New Inlet. A naval officer The monitor Patapseo was destroyed off

land and naval forces and their respective commanders.

On the 14th the 17th corps, the troops commander by Gen. Hatch, advanced on the Pochta-To this harmony of feeling and the confident spirit inspired may perhaps be attributed in some degree the success of an attack with nearly equal numbers against a resolute enemy in a work unkilled and wounded. The guns were spiked.

surpassed if even equalled in strength, and which Beauregard a few days before pronounced im- fell back to Oshepo, towards Charleston. It was

Their loss in killed and wounded is between 400 nd 500.

Gen. Sherman renewed the movement of his had frequent interviews with the President since 17th corps went in transports to Beaufort.

night.
Gen. Blair's corps now occupies a strong position across the railroad, covering all the apole like appropriate to Panellica.

exchange, and there can be no great amount of business for a considerable period.

was attail. It would be ancestion to pretent that the Port of Wilmington was not of great value to our cause. but that it did us harm is

(Signed) Secretary of War.

To Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 19—9 P. M. The Richmond Whig of this morning contains the following account of the capture of Fort Fisher by the naval and land forces of the United States:

"FALL OF FORT FISHER. The unwelcome news of the fall of Fort Fisher, commanding the entrance of Cape Fear river, was made known this morning, and occasioned a sensation of profound regret. The capture of this fort is equivalent to the closing of the harbor of Wilmington by the enemy's fleet. It is situated about 18 miles below the city, but was the main defense of the centrance to the river, and its fall therefore will

rather than a disastrons event. The following er correspondent says:

of blockade runners. How far this reverse may

Headquarters Northern Virginia,
January 16, 1865. To Hon. John A. Seddon:

Gen Bragg reports that the enemy bombarded Fort Fisher furiously all day yesterday. At 4
P. M. their infantry advanced to the assault, a heavy demonstration at the same hour being made against their rear by our troops. At half-past six P. M. General Whiting reports that their attack had failed and the garrison was being strengthened with fresh troops. At about 10 P. M. the fort was captured with most of the garrison. No further particulars at this time known.

R. E. Lee.

which exploded in Fort Fisher.—Between 100 and 200 lives were lost. No list has as yet been furnished.

At one o'clock a. m. on the 17th, the enemy evacuated and blew up Fort Caswell,—They also destroyed several large vessels in the river—supposed to be blockade runners.

Admiral Porter, in his detailed report of the attack on Fort Fisher, gives the total number of naval officers killed and wounded at 12, and of others killed, wounded and missing, including those by the explosion, at 309.

rison. No further particulars at this time known. those by the explosion, at 309. The robel House of Representatives declared esterday by a resolution in regard to Foote, that

From the Army of the Potomac.—Extensive Damage to the Danville Railrond.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, 

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, 

is expected to be in Richmond this evening. Headquarters Army of the Potomec,

January 16, 1865.

A number of deserters came into our lines last

Charleston, Jan. 18. The enemy made a

road and large gangs of men had been detailed for that purpose. The destruction of the road being so extensive and this road being the main one by which they get supplies to Richmond, it would not be strange if the state of affairs in this neighborhood should undergo a change within a

FORTRESS MONROE, 10 P. M. Jan. 17. The Important Army Movement-Reinforcements rebel flag of Fort Fisher was delivered to me on board the steamer Spalding, off that place, yesterday morning, Jan. 17, by Major Gen. Terry.

An acknowledgement and thanks for their gallant achievement was given in your name to Admiral Porter and Gen. Terry.

The treeps expired of First Fisher Thomas of Searangel via New York, where he may at Searangel via New York, where he may be searangely as the Provision of Tennessee, en route to join Sherman.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 17. Gen. Thomas Francis with several thousand veteran troops of the 15th and 17th army corps, organized as the Provisional Division of Tennessee, en route to join Sherman. Porter and Gen. Terry.

The troops arrived off Fort Fisher Thursday

Thursday

The troops arrived off Fort Fisher Thursday

Thursday

The troops arrived off Fort Fisher Thursday

ermined on.

The assault was made Sunday afternoon at 3.30

these resulted in nothing definite.

Ex-Governor Jacobs (secesh) of Kentucky, who

column of seamen and marines, 1800 strong, un-

disorder, and was afterward placed on the defensive line, taking the place of a brigade that was brought up to reinforce the assaulting column of treens.

The National Alex Vol. 2, 1917 (N. C.) Whig comes out openly for reconstruction, owing to intestine troubles. The interior of the State is filled with

FORTRES S MONROE, Jan. 19, Via Baltimore, 20. The steamer Blackstone arrived this mornin from off Fort Fisher, with 210 officers and privates wounded in the late assault on that fort. The latest news from Fort Fisher is that shortly after the surrender of the Fort, the rebels blew up Fort Caswell and other minor works defending the entrance of Cape Fear river.

At the time of the sailing of the Blackstone the smaller gunboats had entered the river, and

were actively engaged in searching for torpedoes preparatory to an advance.
Shortly after the capture of Fort Fisher, a diagram containing a plan of the whole system of torpedo arrangements in Cape Fear river was dismanaged as to damage the enemy without injury to our own troops. to our own troops. to our own troops.

infernal designs of the enemy would be frustra-NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, Flag-Ship Malvern, Off Fort Fisher Jan. 16.

day afternoon, but is estimated at between 700 and 800 in killed and wounded, besides the naval

forwarded as soon as it can be prepared.

General Terry reported to Surgeon-General

General Terry reported to Surgeon-General these two nations were many months capturing Barnes that he had ample provision of surgeons, that stronghold, and it wont compare either in

killed and wounded, and arrangements generally. This world never saw such fighting as our sol-

my had fired their barracks and evacuated that picket duty, by a rebel torpedo. Forty or fifty fort. You well be pleased to know that perfect harmony and concord of action existed between the fleet.

The enemy evacuated during the night, and The armament of the fort was 72 guns, some point.

The armament of the fort was 72 guns, some point.

Another Mission to Richmond---Extracts from Rebel Papers.

The Bergld's despatch thought the enemy would make a stand at that Naw York, Jan. 20. The Herald's despatch

forces from Savannah last week. The 15th and his return from Richmond, and his going back indicates that the resources of statesmanship may On Saturday, the 17th corps, under Gen. Blair, crossed Port Royal Ferry, and with a portion of Foster's command moved on Pocotaligo. Gen. Howard, commanding that wing of the army, reported on Monday that the enemy had abandonable that the command that the comma ed his strong works on our front during Saturday on which vessel he made his last trip. The Don

proaches eastward to Pocotaligo.

The peace and order prevailing at Savannah since its occupation by Sherman could not be surpassed.

Trade is restricted for the present to actual military necessity. Many ships with merchandise from the North are waiting at Hilton Head for permission to go to Savannah, but Gen. Sherman has admitted only a limited quantity of supplies required by his troops.

required by his troops.

A mistake prevails at the North as to the present inducement for commerce at Savannah. There is not yet any large population to be supplied. No credit or money, no commodities of was afraid. It would be affectation to pretend

there is a good deal of sea island, has been turned over by the Quartermaster to Mr. Draper, special agent of the Treasury. The Quartermaster General remains at Savannah to execute arrangements for its shipment.

(Signed)

The cotton captured in Savannah, of which there is a good deal of sea island, has been turned over by the Quartermaster to Mr. Draper, special agent of the Treasury. The Quartermaster General remains at Savannah to execute arrangements for its shipment.

(Signed)

E. M. STANTON. resentatives, caused by a question of privilage raised by Mr. Orr of Mississippi, who submitted Rebel Announcement of the Capture of Fort Fisher---Release of Mr. Foote from Custody.

To Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

The December of the 19-9 P. M. The Treasen against the Congress for discussing peace

trance to the river, and its fall therefore will prevent in future the arrival and departure of blockade runners. How far this reverse may which were only lost by one majority.

prove injurious to our cause remains to be seen, but at present we regard it as an unfortunate New York, Jan. 22. The Herald's Fort Fish-The 169th and 115th New York, and 4th New Hampshire Regiments were near the magazine which exploded in Fort Fisher.—Between 100

yesterday by a resolution in regard to Foote, that under all the circumstances of the case, it is expedient that the military authority should discharge him from custody. It is presumed that he has been placed at liberty.

September 2 and Visit to Richmond.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21. The Bulletin says a letter received in that city, from a prominent gentleman in Washington, states that F. P. Blair has returned to Richmond with full authority from the liberty.

A number of deserters came into our lines last night. They state that 45 miles of the Danville Railroad, between Danville and Greenboro', have been destroyed by the recent heavy rain, and every culvert and bridge has been carried away. Lee's army is likely to be out of rations altogether very soon. The quantity they issue now is utterly inadequate to satisfy their wants.

Every effort was being made to reconstruct the

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT. [Corrected weekly by J. Moarthur, J. Hedge & Jo., C. H o., and W. H. Emery.]

\$10 00 to 18 50

Clear Sait Pork, \$23.00 to 25.00

2 10 to 2 20

Mutton, # fb.
2 00 to 2 50

This Paste, employed by the South Down Company in the manufacture of their "Sheep Wash Tobacco," and that the article grepared under Mr. Jaques' Patent contains all the useful principles of the Tobacco in a concentrated form.

This Paste, employed as a Sheep Wash, according to the directions furnished by the Company has the effective of their "Sheep Wash Tobacco," and that the article grepared under Mr. Jaques' Patent contains all the useful principles.

This Paste, employed as a Sheep Wash, according to the directions furnished by the Company has the first the article grepared under Mr. Jaques' Patent contains all the useful principles. 8 to 10
20 to 23
18 to 20
16 to 18
nominal nominal nominal which infest the skin and wool of the Sheen, and thereby infest the skin and wool of the Sheen, and thereby infest the skin and wool of the Sheen, and thereby impacts 18 00 to 22 00 proves the health of the animal, as well as the quality of its 1 25 to 1.40
80 to 55
so to 90 stronger, it will destroy those that are injurious to vegetation.

10 00 to 15 50
2 10 to 2 20
2 25 to 2 20
2 25 to 2 50
2 20 to 2 20
3 2 25 to 2 50
2 20 to 2 20
4 10 to 2 20
1 THE CATTLE MARKETS. AT BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE.

WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1865. JAMES F. LEVIN, Agent South Down Co., 23 Central Wharf, Boston.
.KENDALL & WHITNEY, Portland; DORR & CRAIG, Augusta; J. H. PHILBRICK, Skowhegan; N. S. HARLOW, Bangor. Catrie. Sheep. Hogs. 1264 4895 400 2075 5200 100 Last week, 2075 5200 100

PRICES.

BEEVES—First qual. 12,00 @ 13,00 ) Per 100 lbs. on the total Becond do. 11,00 @ 12.00 \ weight of hide, tallow, Third do. 8.00 @ 10,00 \ and dressed beef.

Extra \$13,50 @ \$14,00; premium, \$14.00.

Working Oxen—Sales \$56, \$100, \$225 to \$250.

Milch Cows—\$25 @ \$30; extra, \$60 @ 75; ordinary, \$25 @ 40.

Milch Cows—\$25 @ \$30; extra, \$60 @ 75; ordinary, \$25
40.

Anish. Competent judges pronounce it superior to the best imported. Every patriotic American lady should use it as it is Hides-10 @ 10 c. Calf Skins-19c to 20c P b, or 0,00 @ 0,00. Tallow—10/2010.

0,00. Tallow—10/2010.

1,25; Lambs' \$1.50 @ \$2,25.

1,25; Lambs' \$1.50 @ \$2,25.

1,4 @ 14½c.

1,4 logs 12½, live weight. DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE. DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

M Hutchings 16; J A York 18; J Frost 10; H Lawrence 29; J Abbott 16, Bigelow & Horne 18; Shaw & Hosmer 10.

REMARKS. The supply of cattle is not so large this week as it has been for the last few weeks, the number from the West being smaller than it has been before in any one week for several years. The prices in New York are so much higher than they are here for the same grade of Beef, that drovers say that it will not pay to bring the best cattle here. The supply from the East is also short but there is quite a lot of very nice ones among fithem, some of which have been sold as high as 15. W ib. The market for all grades of beef is higher than it was last week and the number from all parts is larger than most of the buyers thought there was, and if they had got on in time there would not have been so much difference in prices.

SHEEP AND LAMES—DROVES FROM MAINE.

SHEEP AND LAMBS-DROVES FROM MAINE. No sheep were reported from Maino this week.

REMARKS. Although there appears to be a fair supply of REMARKS. Although there appears to be a fair supply of supply of the supply of the

last week.
PRICES—in lots, 5.00; 5.59; extra and selections 6 00; 7.00, 10.50—or from 8 to 18je \$\psi\$ ib. PORTLAND MARKET. PORTLAND, Jan. 21, 1865
APPLES. Green F bbl (new crop) \$5.00 @ 6.01, Sliced, F buffes. Country W 15 50 252, Choice Table 53 255, Stor 42:0045. BEANS. Marrow & bush \$3 25:003 50, Pea \$3 25:003 50, Blue

Pod \$287 @3 12. CHEESE. Vermont # 1b new 21@23; New York 22@21. GRAIN. Rye \$1.95 @2 03; oats 95 @ 95; South yellow corn, 2 00; barley 1 55@160; shorts, per ton \$42@45; fine feed \$45.26 d.S. Hay \$\psi\$ net ton, pressed \$25.26 \psi \$27. HIDES & SKINS. Western, 25.26 d.S. slaughter Hides, 9.2010, Calf Skins, 25.26 d.S. Sheep Petts, dry, 1.50.26 50. PRODUCE. Potatoes, \$2.50.28 d.75 \$\psi\$ bbt.; Beef, \$\psi\$ quarter, 12.2014c; Eggs. \$\psi\$ doc., 40.2015; Tarkeys, 18.26 d.S. Chickens, 18.25 c; Geese, 16.218. —Price Current.

Flour.—The market is firm with good demand.—sales have been at \$10,00 @ \$10 50 for Westernsuperfine; \$10,75 @ \$11,25 for common extras; \$11,25 @ \$12,00 for medium do.; and \$12,00 @ \$14,25 for good and choice brands, including avorite St. Louis.

Coss—Western mixed, \$2,04 @2 05.

Oats—Northern and Uanada, 93 @ \$1 \$\tau\$ bushel.

Rys—1,92 \$\tau\$ bushel. HAY—Sales at \$35 @ \$38 per ton. NEW YORK MARKET ...... Jan. 23. Flour—Super State \$9,30 @ 9.85; Roun't Hoop Ohlo, 10,60 @ 1,65; Western 9,30 @10,15; Southern 10,70@12,00; Canada

U,00@11,60.
Wheat—Chicago spring 2,30@2,30; amber Milwaukie 2,33
Winter red western, 2,35.
Corn—Southern White \$1,90 @ 1,92.
Oats—Canada 1.08.

MARIS Special Notices.

HALE'S HONEY HOARHOUND AND TAR, FOR THE CURE OF s, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Diffi-t Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchint Tubes and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

of an illustrious Physician and Chemist, who for many year used it with the most complete success in his extensive private the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree Abies Balsamea of

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

CHARLES DOWNER. General Agent, 41 Cedar St., New York. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Cousnmption, and for the relief of Consum pive Patients in advanced stages of the Disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its curse, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other expectorant is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been di. carded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too remarkable to be forgotten.

\*\*ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL.\*\*

S. W. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Augusta, Jan. 10, 1865.

6174

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! only true and perfect Dye—Harmless—Instantaneous and Beli-able—produces a splendid Black or Natural Brown—remedies

LADIES' FURS'
FUR TE the ill effects of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the origina color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed, W. A BACHELOR, 81 Barclay street, New York.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a Mission ary, discovered a safe and simple remedy far the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and victous habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any our who needs it, Free of Charge.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

JOSEPH T. INMAN,

STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE,

New York City.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

will follow in a short time.

For sale everywhere.

B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND. A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

Waldoboro', Jan. 20, 1865.

of hot water a wine-glass full of DB. T. B. TAUBOF'S MEDI-CATED PINEAPPLE CIDER, and take every fifteen minutes.

Apply hot, wet finnels to the parts affected, and a sure cure will follow in a short time.

NOTICE.

THE NORTH WALDO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its Angual Meeting for the choice of officers, at Unity Villege, January 31st.

E. MURCH, Eccretary.

Tit WM. T. JOHNSON, Cashler.

GOLD: GOLD::

GOLD: GOLD::

GOLD: HWM. T. JOHNSON, Cashler.

Tot WM. T. JOHNSON, Cashler.

SURPASSES everything in this line I have seen, whether French or American.

JOHN ZUNDELL. In Skowhegan, 19th inst., by Rev. Mr. Catler, Charles K. Partridge of this city to Mary Larrabee of Skowhegan. In East Waterville Dec. 14th, by Rev. A. Wilson, D. D. Norris R. Swift, of Sidney, to Martha C. Tarner of Augusta. In Sidney. 18th, by Rev. J. W. Hathaway, Geo. C. Swift to Hannah M. Holway, both of Sidney. In Readfield, David Spaulding of Strong, to Eilen S. Chapman of Readfield.

In Brunswick, Jan. 17th, by Rev. Dr. Cheney, Mr. Isaiah Tcu fant, of Harpswell, to Sarah R. Gross of Brunswick.

In Saco, Jan. 5th, Amos T. Marston, to Abby A. Stone.

SheenWashTobacco

which infest the skin and wool of the Sheep, and thereby im

larger animals, and also those that are injurious to vegetation.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.,

ar Wool Growers should beware of any preparation that contains "sulphur," as it is sure to destroy the fibre of the wool. Due pound of Extract Tobacco will nake twelve gallons Washand contribus the strength of eight prunds of Tobacco, as prepared

Agents Wanted in every Wool District.

Americans should patronize American In-

stitutions. The "Hadley Co." Spool Cotton is six cord, soft

Married.

entirely the product of free labor.

Assayor to the State of Massachusetts, an

Consulting Chemist.

In Augusta, Jan. 3d, Chas. B. Caswell, aged 52 years.
In Windhrop George S. Morrell, aged 40 years.
In Vassalboro', of Diphtheria, Dec. 10th, Frank H., aged 9 years; Dec. 26th, Audrie S., aged 3 years 7 months; Dec. 31st, Prince G., aged 15 years 5 months, children of Charles and Susan A. Bowler.
In Readfield, Jan. 6th, James B Neal, aged 63 years; Jan. 10th, Mrs. D. J. Lowell, daughter of James B. Feal, aged 27 years. In Shirley, Mass., Jan. 17th, Lydia Patten, aged 78 years 8

WILLIAMS FRATERNITY. The FIFTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE will be delivered at MEONIAN HALL. On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31st. 1865, GEORGE W. CURTIS, ESQ., of New York.

CICKETS FOR THE COURSE, \$2 00; EVENING TICKETS 50 CENTS.

Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. 217

MONMOUTH ACADEMY.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence N. T. TRUE, A. M., PRINCIPAL. The Trustees are happy to announce that they have secured the services of Dr. Taux for the Spring Term, which is a sufficient guaranty for a successful session. The School is in a flourishing condition, and possesses every facility for the prosecution of study. Stadents should: if possible, be present at the opening of the term. No student taken for less than half a term.

TUITION: COMMON ENGLISH, - - - LANGUAGES, - - - -Board in families on reasonants, such as prefer to board themselves.

CHARLES T. FOX, Secretary.

3w7 Board in families on reasonable terms. Rooms may be had by

MARKED DOWN!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK AT MUCH

Reduced Prices!

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

THIRTY DAYS.

WE SHALL OFFER

SPRING GOODS! CLOAKS AND SHAWLS AT COST.

WHEELER & HOBSON. other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only ob-FURNISHING GOODS! NOW SELLING AT AUGUSTA, At the Store one Door North of Barton & Merrill's, on the corne. of Water and Oak Streets.

This Stock of Goods must and will be sold at such LOW PRICES for CASH as will induce every man and boy to buy, hat don't mean to freeze. LOOK AND READ! What we Proposeste do: For all that want new Clothes, we will sell you a good thick, warm SUIT OF CLOTHES for winter wear, for \$25—consisting of a pair of Pants, Vest, Coat, Undershirt, Drawers Shirt, Collar, Scarf, Suspenders, Handkerchief, Stockings, Boots, Overcoat, Hat, and Gloves,— ALL FOR TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS!

ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL.

This gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflict
of they can never forget, and produced cares too remarkable to
be forgotten.

We can only assure the public that it may be relied
on to do for their relief all that it has ever done.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Prysicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled
usefulness of our remedies, but space here will not permit the
sertion of them. The agents below mamed furnished gratis our
Absentors Almanac in which they are given; with also fail descriptions of the complaints they care.

Those who require an afterative medicine to purify the blood
will find Ayes's Cosp. Ext. Sansaranula the remedy to use.
Try it once and you will know its value.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayes & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by
CHAS. F OTTER, & CO., Augusta, Me.

SOLD AT WHOLEBALE BY

W. F. PHILLIPS, Portland, S. A. HOWES & CO., Belfaste
w. S. ALDEN & CO., Bangor, Me.,

Coughs and Colds. Sudden changes of climate are
sources of Palmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections.

Experience having proved that simple remedies often act act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease,
recourse should at once be had to "Brown Bronchial Troches,"
or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a
cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the
beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "Bronchial Troches," or Cough
Lozenges, allay irritation which frauces coughing, having a
direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations,
the sucre to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicine,
at 25 cents a box.

ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL.

Augusta, Jan. 10, 1865.

AUGHAS PORTER, S. W. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Augusta, Jan. 10, 1865.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

THE Subscriber gives public rotice that heretofore, to wit,
on the ninth day of July, A. D. 1869, And D. 1869, Canoor Instanto, of them,
in the initial toff and t 8. W. HUNTINGTON & CO. Augusta, Jan. 10, 1865. 6174

ON AND AFTER

JANUARY TWENTIETH

FUR TRIMMED HOODS. GENTLEMENS' FUR CAPS AND COLLARS, THIBETS, AND
WINTER DRESS GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES: M, M. RAWSON & CO.

and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge.

Please Inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

JOSEPH T. INMAN,

STATION D. BIBLE HOUSE,

New York City.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE

OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG
MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Deblity, Premature
Decay of Manhood, &c. supplying at the same time The MEANS
OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

Sml

CRADDOCK & CO.,

3m7\*

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

DR. H. JAMES, a retired physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a ocertain cure for Consumption, asthmake to evered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, asthmake covered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, asthmake covered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, asthmake covered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, asthmake covered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, asthmake covered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, asthmake covered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, asthmake covered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, asthmake covered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, asthmake covered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, asthmake covered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, asthmake covered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, asthmake covered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, asthmake covered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, asthmake covered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, asthmake covered by him when his own child, a daughter, was discovered by him whe

ALL PERSONS having unsettled accounts with the subscriber are requested to call on Mr. J. G. HOLCOMS, at the old stand, who is duly authorized to settle all demands for or against me.

J. G. ADAMS.
6tf

180 TONS of this superior Fertiliser now landing and for lale by KENDALL & WHITNEY.

Portland, Jan. 14, 1865. is4m6 FOR CATTLE AND HORSES.

THOMAS H. DODGE,

6m4 WORCESTER, MASS.

Particular attention paid to the Collection of Demands OAK GROVE SEMINARY.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Promisory Note bearing date at Eustis Plantation, in October, 1864, and payable to Elizabeth 8 Hinkley, for the sum of ONE special advantages. Mumber limited; instruction through; HUNDRED DOLLARS, signed by the subscribers. Said Note having been given without consideration, at least in part, with not be paid.

RUFUS B. PORTER, JAMES H. DODGE, 3w5

Eustis Plantation, Jan. 10, 1865.

AT AUBURNDALE, MASS.

THE well known "PERCIVAL" FARM on Kennebed Elver road leading from Waterville to Kendall's Mills, containing about 170 acres of Land, with good House, Barn, (one hundred feet in length,) and other outbuildings.

Address BOX 15, Waterville, Me.

I am lying,
Faint and dying,
Waiting to be mustered out. II.

Tis the time, I well remember, when I hoped again to stand Safe within the charmed circle of the joyous household band Grim perhaps with warlike scarring, proud perhaps of warlike fame:

Vain my dreeming,
Yet in seeming
I can think it just the same. Weeks ago my comrades parted—the brave remnant tried an

IV.

VIII.

Our Story-Teller.

THE UNMEANT REBUKE.

Charles Nelson had reached his thirty-fifth year

with the evil spirit. A new and experienced car-penter had been sent for by those who could no

longer depend upon Nelson, and he had settled in the village, and now took Nelson's place.

On a back street, where the great trees threw

their green branches over the way, stood a small

cottage, which had been the pride of the inmates

Before it stretched a wide garden, but tall, rank

blinds had once adorned the windows, but now they had been taken off and sold. And the win-

dows themselves bespoke poverty and neglect, for in many places the glass was gone, and shingles, rags and old hats had taken its place. A single

look at the house and its accompaniments told the story. It was the drunkard's home.

children should never grow up in ignorance. They could not attend the common schools, for

he town. In frame he had been tall, stout, com-

pact, and perfectly formed, while his face bore the very beau ideal of manly beauty. But all

vive him, for it would not remain on his stomach.

his two children picking berries, while a little fur-

ther off were two more girls, the children of the carpenter who had lately moved into the village. "Come, Katie," said one of these latter girls

to her companions, "let's go away from here, because if anybody should see us with those girls, they'd think we played with 'em. Come."

But the berries are so thick here, 'remonstrat

"Never mind-"we'll come out some time when

So the two favored ones went away hand in

"Don't cry Nancy," said the eldest, throwing

hand, and Nelly and Nancy Nelson sat down up-

"But you are crying, Nelly."
"Oh, I can't help it," sobbed the stricken one

"Why do they blame us?" murmured Nancy, gazing up into her sister's face. Oh, we are not

time, for mother prays to him every day."
"Yes," answered Nancy, "I know she does;
and God must be our Father sometime."

'He is our Father now, siesy.

on the ground and cried.

her arms around her sister's neck.

these little ragged, drunkard's girls are not

him, and he went out.

inged now. His noble form was bent, his

could spare to their instruction.

The mother was hearing them recite a

Own my weakness And in meekness

Partial giving
Is our living,

But to dle makes all His own.

So I wait the mustering out

-Beston Saturday Evening Gazette.

what I have sacrificed to bring myself to it!
And they love me yet and pray for me!

He said no more, but for a few moments he stood with his hand clenched, and his eyes fixed. At length his gaze was turned upward, and his clasped hands were raised above his head. A moment he remained so, and then his hands drop-Who had stemmed the tide of battle and the wreck of war s long i When I heard the well-known voices trembling as they said good ed by his side, and he started homeward.

When he reached his home he found his wife Doubting, fearing,
Death still nearing,
It looked bitter hard to die! and children in tears, but he affected to notice it

and children in tears, but he affected to notice it not. He drew a shilling from his pocket—it was his last—and handing it to his wife, he asked her if she would send and get him some porridge. The wife was startled by the tone in which this was spoken, for it sounded as in days gone by.

The porridge was made nice and nourishing, and Charles ate it all. He went to bed early, For I seemed to see the greeting, seemed to see the welcomin Waiting me beside the hearthstone under our New England skirs,—
Waiting till the brown eyes faded, waiting till the lips grew white, white,
God who readeth
All who heedeth,
Knows how dark my thoughts that night. and early on the following day he was up. He asked his wife if she had milk and flour enough to But 'tis past I thank his mercy that the mist has flown away, And, within the purer dawning shining from the perfect day, I can read his hidden meaning through the shadows wrapped make him another bowl of porridge.
"Yes, Charles, "she said "we have not touched mate of the number of casualties.

"Then if you are willing, I should like some

were clenched, his eyes were fixed upon a vacant

point with an eager gaze.

"My God!" he grasped, "what a villain I am!
Look at me now! What a state I am in, and

The wife moved quickly about the work, and ere long the food was prepared. The husband ate it, and he felt better. He washed and dressed, and would have shaved had his hand been steady enough. He left his home and went at once to a man who had just commenced to frame a house. I can thank him for the spirit that upheld my shrinking soul, Nerved the arm and pointed onward with a power beyond con trol. For the strength of fire and manhood—yea, for even wound and

once to a man who had just commenced to frame a house.

"Mr. Manly," he said, addressing the man alluded to, "I have drank the last drop of alcoholic beverage that ever passes my lips. Ask no more questions, but believe me now while you see me true. Will you give me work?"

"Charles Nelson, are you in earnest?" asked Manly in surprise.

"So much so, sir, that were death to stand upon my right hand, and yonder bar-room upon my right hand, and yonder hand respectively. He will hold the trusts I leave Him, He will guard the trembling feet,
He will shield, through pain and sorrow, Winter's cold and
Summer's heat;
And when through the Christmas chiming I shall hear my name
without.

and at that age he found himself going down hill. He had once been one of the happiest of mortals, and no blessing was wanted to complete the sum of his happiness. He had one of the best of wives, and his children were intelligent and come er, and Mr. Manly introduced him as their master. That day he worked but little, for he was not strong yet, but he arranged the timber, and not strong yet, but he arranged the timber, and gave directions for framing. At night he asked his employer if he dared trust him with a dollar.

"Why, you have carned there?" wives, and his children were intelligent and comely. He was a carpenter by trade, and no man could command better wages, or be more sure of work. If any man attempted to build a house, Charles Nelson must "boss" the job, and for miles around people sought him to work for them. But a change had come over his life. A demon had met him on his way, and he had turned back with the exil spirit. A new and experienced car. "Why, you have earned three," returned Manly.
"And will you pay me three dollars a day?"

"If you are as faithful as you have been to day, for you will save me money at that." The poor man could not speak his thanks in words, but his looks spoke them for him, and Manly understood them. He received his three dollars, and on his way home he stopped and bought first a basket, then three loaves of bread, a pound of butter, some tea, sugar, and a piece at 72. of beef-steak, and he had just one dollar and seventy-five cents left. With this load he went home. It was some time before he could compose account of the capture of Fort Fisher on Friday, grass grew up among the choking flowers, and the paling of the fence was broken in many places. The house itself had once been white, but it was now dingy and dark. Bright green himself to enter the house, but at length he went Jan. 13:

Vithin, sat a woman in her early years of life Within, sat a woman in her early years of life and thought; she was still handsome to look upon, but the bloom had gone from her cheek, and the brightness had faded from her eyes. Poor Mary Nelson! Once she had been the happiest among the happy, but now none could be more miserable! he had noney enough to buy rum with if he Near her sat two children, both beautiful in form and feature; but their garbs were all patched and and feature; but their garbs were all patched and and feature; but their garbs were all patched and and feature? The wife started when she raised the bove of the dreaded to ripple its surface, this, too, it should be remembered just out of cannon shot of the dreaded coast of North Carolina. Truly the elements promise to favor this great enterprise.

At five o'clock a second signal was given by the wanted it. What could it mean? Had her prayers been answered? Oh, how fervently she signals of division commanders to 'move forward' were given and responded to, causing a brilliant

Nelson set the table out. After supper, Charles arose and said to his wife:

oughtless children sneered at them, and made them the object of sport and ridicule; but in this respect they did not suffer, for their mother was vell educated, and she devoted such time as she her, and gave her hope.

Just as the clock struck nine, the well-known

For more than two years, Mary Nelson had carned all the money that had been used in the house. People hired her to wash, iron and sew for them, and besides the money paid, they gave her many articles of food and clothing. so she lived on, and the only joys that dwelt with her now were teaching her children and praying Supper time came, and Charles Nelson came recling home. He had worked the day before at helping to move a building, and thus had carned money enough to find himself in rum for several days. As he stumbled into the house the children crouched close to their mother, and even she shrank away, for sometimes her husband was ug-Oh! how that man had changed within two years! Once there was not a finer looking man in

After the meal was eaten, Charles arose, put on his hat, and then turning to his wife, he asked : "What do you do to-day?"

"I must wash for Mrs. Bixby." "Are you willing to obey me once more?"

limbs shrunken and tremulous, and his face all bloated and disfigured. He was not the man who had once been the fond husband and doting father. The loving wife had prayed, and wept, and "Then work for me to-day. Send Nelly over to tell Mrs. Bixby that you are not well enough to wash, for you are not. Here is a dollar, and you must do with it as you please. Buy some-thing that will keep you busy for yourself and implored, but all to no purpose; the husband was bound to the drinking companions of the bar-room, and he would not break the bands.

That evening Mary Nelson ate no supper, for of all the food in the house, there was not more Mr. Nelson turned toward the door, and his hand was upon the latch. He hesitated, and turned back. He did not speak, but he opened han enough for her husband and children; but turned back. He did not speak, but no open turned back. He did not speak, but no open anchorage, when at 8:30 the Ironsues opened the fort, and was followed by the monitors with their tremendous shells. Every shot struck in their tremendous shells. when her husband had gone, she went out and picked a few berries, and thus kept her vital en-He kissed her, and then naving genery her in a seat, he left the house. When he went to his work that morning, he felt well and very that morning, he felt well and very happy. Mr. Manly was by to cheer him, and the embrasure, and exploding threw clouds of dust high in the air. The fort occasionally responded, but did not send more than one shot every ponded, but did not send more than one shot every ergies alive. That night the poor woman prayed long and earnestly, and her little ones prayed On the following morning Charles Nelson sought the bar-room as soon as he rose, but he was sick and faint, and the liquor would not re-He drank very deeply the night before, and he felt miserable. At length, however he managed to keep down a few glasses of hot sling, but the

nosphere of the bar-room seemed to stifle The poor man had sense enough to know that if he could sleep he should feel better, and he had just feeling enough to wish to keep away from home; so he wandered off to a wood not far from the village, and sunk down by a stone wall and was soon in a profound slumber. When he

awoke, the sun was shining down hot upon him, and raising himself to a sitting posture, he gazed about him. He was just on the point of rising, when his motion was arrested by the sound of voices near at hand. He looked through a chink in the wall, and just upon the other side he saw

fearth can not move it. Your prayers are an rection.

and in every way did the improvement work. Once again was Mary Nelson among the hap-piest of the happy, and her childaen choose their

WIT FROM THE PULPIT.—It is related of a certain New-England divine who flourished not many years ago, and whose matrimonial relations bedy would love us; I should be so happy."

"And we are loved, Nancy. Only think of our noble mother. Who could love us as she does?" if knew—I know, Nelly; but that aint all. Why don't papa love us as he used to do? Don't you remember when he used to kiss us and made us so happy? Oh, how I wish he could be so good to us once more. He is not—"

"—sh, sissy! don't say anything more. He may be good to us again; if he knew how we down him, I know he would. And then I believe God is good, and surely he will help us sometime, for mother prays to him every day."

WIT FROM THE PULPIT.—It is related of a certain who flourished not many years ago, and whose matrimonial relations were supposed not to be of the most agreeable in New-England divine who flourished not many years ago, and whose matrimonial relations were supposed not to be of the most agreeable in New-England divine who flourished not many years ago, and whose matrimonial relations were supposed not to be of the most agreeable pickets were thoroughly shelled up to within a mile and a half of Fort Fisher, where we dropped another said, I have barble of the supper, in which occurs this passage; "And another said, I have barble of the supper, in which occurs this passage; "And another said, I have barble of the supper, in which occurs this passage; "And another said, I have barble of the supper, in which occurs this passage; "And another said, I have barble of the supper, in which occurs this passage; "And another said, I have barble of the supper, in which occurs this passage; "And another said, I have barble of the supper, in which occurs this passage; "And another said, I have barble of the supper, in which occurs this passage; "And another said, I have barble of the supper, in which occurs the supper, in which occurs the supper, in which occurs the supper supper the supper supper supper supper supper supper supper supper supp

—and—''

"—sh! Don't Nancy, you'll—''

The words were choked up with sobs and tears, and the sisters wept long together. At length they arose and went away, for they saw more children coming.

As soon as the little ones were out of sight, Charles Nelson started to his feet. His hands

To Mojor-General Dix:
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 10.40 A. M. The following official dispatches have just been received at this Department:
HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON FEDERAL

Point, N. C., Jan. 15, via Fortress Monroe, Jan. 17. To Brig. Gen. John A. Rawlings: To Brig. Gen. John A. Rawlings:
General: I have the honor to report that Fort
Fisher was carried by assault this afternoon and
evening by Gen. Ames' division of the 2d brigade
of the 1st division of the 24th army corps, gallantly aided by a battalion of marines and seamen from the new the

men from the navy.

The assault was preceded by a heavy bombardment from the Federal fleet, and was made at 3.30 P. M., when the 1st brigade (Curtis of Ames' division) effected a lodging on the parapet, but full possession of the work was not obtained until 10 P. M. The behavior of both officers and men was

most admirable. All the works south of Fort Fisher are now occupied by our troops. We have not less than 1200 prisoners, including Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb, the commander of the fort. I regret to say that our loss is severe, especially in officers. I am not yet able to form any esti-

(Signed ALFRED H. TERRY, Brev. Maj. Gen. Comdg. Expedition. FORT FISHER, Jan. 16-6 o'clock A. M. Af-

on my right hand, and yonder bar-room upon my left, I would go with the grim messenger first."

"Then here is my house lying about us in rough timber and boards. I place it all in your hands, and shall look to you to finish it. While I can trust you, you can trust me. Come into my office, and you shall see the plan I have drawn.

We will not tell you have the stout man went. We will not tell you have the stout man went.

We will not tell you how the stout man wept, our own loss may not exceed 500, but it is imnor how his noble friend shed tears to see him possible to judge in the night. Among the woundnor how his noble friend shed tears to see him possible to judge in the night. Among the wound thus; but Charles Nelson took the plan, and having studied it for a while, he went out where the men were at work getting the timber together, and Mr. Manly introduced him as their master than the night. Among the wounded have been deading brighted addes, Gen. Curtis being wounded, not severely, but Colonels Pennybacker and Bell dangerously. The land front was a formidable one—the para-

succeed in entering the works.

The navy fire on the works, judging from the holes, must have been terrific. Many of the guns were injured. How many there were on the point I can not say, perhaps thirty or forty. (Signed) C. B. Comstock, Lieut. Col., A. D. C., and Chief Engineer.

Another despatch estimates the number of prisoners captured at 2,500, and the number of guns BALTIMORE, Jan. 17. The correspondent of the

in, and set the basket upon the table.

"Come, Mary," he said, "I have brought something home for supper. Here, Nelly, you take the pail and run over to Mr. Brown's and get two quarts of milk."

"At 4 o'clock this morning we were aroused by agun from the flagship and the burning of the preparatory signal, as an indication that it was a time to be up and stirring, preparing breakfast and getting through with the routine of morning "At 4 o'clock this morning we were aroused by get two quarts of milk."

He handed the child a shilling as he spoke, and in a half-bewildered state she took the money and hurried away.

and getting through with the routing of the day. The moon is evand hurried away. ey and hurried away.

The wife started when she raised the cover of the basket, but she dared not speak. She moved to ripple its surface, this, too, it should be remem-

were given and responded to, causing a brilliant

The gunboat Tacony was sent ahead last night to anchor off the Flag Pond battery, and the day not having yet dawned, her lights can be seen as the steering point of the fleet in shore about three miles ahead of us. The three frigates, Wahash Minnesota and Colorade moved of first. will be at home early.

A pang shot through the wife's heart as she saw him turn away, but still she was far happier than she had been before for a long time.

Three miles ahead of us. The three frigates, Wabash, Minnesota, and Colorado moved off first, led by Porter's flagship. They were followed by the New Ironsides and the monitor fleet. Signals from the army transports added to the scenic

display.
At the first dawn of day the whole squadror Just as the clock struck nine, the well-known foot-fall was heard, strong and steady. The door opened, and Charles entered. His wife cast a quick, keen glance into his face, and she almost uttered a cry of joy when she saw how he was changed for the better. He had been to the barber's and hatter's. Yet nothing was said upon the all-important subject. Charles wished to retire early, and his wife went with him. In the morning the husband arose first and built the fire. Mary had not slept fill long after midnight, having been kept awake by the tumultuous emotion that had started up in her bosom, and she awoke not so early as usual. But she came out just as the tea-kettle and potatoes began to boil, and breakfast was soon ready.

After the meal was caten, Charles arose, put on the started up in her with the started up in her boson, and she awoke not so early as usual. But she came out just as the tea-kettle and potatoes began to boil, and breakfast was soon ready.

After the meal was caten, Charles arose, put on the started up in her with the started up in her boson, and she awoke not so early as usual. But she came out just as the tea-kettle and potatoes began to boil, and breakfast was soon ready.

After the meal was caten, Charles arose, put on the whole division was in position, throwing the wind has changed due west during the night and coming off shore tends to render the landing of the troops comparatively easy. At quarter to seven the Admiral signaled form in line of battle,' whereupon the Brooklyn, with her line of vessels, moved along close to the beach in the following order: Brooklyn 26 guns, Mohican 7. Tacony 10, Kansas 3, Unadilla 7, Huron 4, Maumee 5, Patuxent 10, Seneca 4, Pontosuc 10, Yantic 7, Nereus 11. This division was ordered to prepare for action and move in close to the shore to shell the beach at the point decided upon for landing the troops, about three and one half miles from Fort Fisher, near the deserted Half Moon battery. In a few minutes the whole division was in position, throwing deserted Half Moon battery. In a few minutes the whole division was in position, throwing shells into the narrow strip of woods separating the sea shore from Cape Fear river, about a milinland, parallel with the beach.

In the meantime the iron clads moved into po sition directly in front of Fort Fisher, the Ironsides about three-quarters of a mile and the monitors about half a mile off, in the following order:
New Ironsides, Commander Bradford, twenty
guns; Monadnock, Com. E. G. Parrott' four
guns: Saugus, Com. E. R. Colham, two guns; Canonicus, Lieut. Com. G. S. Belknap; Mohapac Lieut. Com. E. Potter, two guns. Before they got into position the fort opened on them, but they heeded it not until they had secured their anchorage, when at 8:30 the Ironsides opened on

It was Sunday evening, and Nelson had been almost a week without rum. He had carned fifteen dollars, ten of which he had now in his pocket. ten minutes, and at times so rapid was our firing fifteen dollars, ten of which he had now in his pocket.

"Mary," he said, after the supper table had been cleared away, "there are ten dollars for you, and I want you to expend it in clothing for yourself and children. I have earned fifteen dollars during the past five days. I am to build Squire Manly's great house, and he pays me three dollars a day. A good job, isn't it?"

Mary looked up, and her lips moved, but she could not speak a word. She struggled a few moments, and then burst into tears. Her husband took her by the arm and drew her upon his lap, and then pressed her to his bosom.

"Mary," he whispered, while the tears ran down his own cheeks, "you are not deceived. I am Charley Nelson once more, and will be while I live. Not by any act of mine shall another cloud cross your, brow." And then he told her of the words he had heard the previous Monday, while he lay behind the wall.

"Never before," he said, "did I fully realize how low I had fallen," but the scales dropped from my eyes then as though some one had struck them off with a sledge. My soul started up to a stand-point from which all the tempests of earth can not move it. Your prayers are answered."

"Mary looked up, and her lips moved, but she collars a day. A good job, isn't it?"

Mary looked up, and her lips moved, but she collars a day. A good job, isn't it?"

Mary looked up, and her lips moved, but she collars a day. A good job, isn't it?"

Mary looked up, and her lips moved, but she collars a day. A good job, isn't it?"

Tents and camp equipage were also landed with several days' provisions for the entire force, which was eight thousand strong. At nine o'clock the boats from all the transports moved simultaneously for the shore, and in a few minutes the first 500 men stepped on the beach and planted their regimental flag on one of the highest sand-hills amid cheering from the transports and fleet. The men were overjoyed to again get from ship-board, and in a few minutes had cut down cedars in the work and camp equipage were also landed with

At ten o'clock, about 4000 troops having be garb of pure white, and its whole windows and green blinds. The roses in the garden smiled, and in severy way did the income and in severy way and in severy way. commanding the Santiago, to move with his gun-boat division inside the line of frigates, and shell the beach in advance of the skirmishers' division. They moved in the following order: Santiago de Cuba, 11 guns, Fort Jackson 7, Osceola 10, Sassacus 10, Chippewa, 4, R. R. Cuyler 10, Marat-anzas 6, Rhode Island 12, Monticello 7, Alabama

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

"I know it, and he must be all we shall have by-and-by, for don't you remember that mother told us that she might leave us one of these days? She said a cold dagger was upon her heart, and—and—"

"—sh! Don't Nancy, you'll—"

The CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER.

SPIRITED ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBARD—
The words were choked up with sobs and tears, and the citement of the interval nery, as most of their shots struck beyond or short of their mark. All of our vessels, however, received honorable sears in the fight, and we could see that several of their smoke stacks had been see that several of their smoke steam. The damperforated, and their armor bruised. The damperforated, and their armor bruised. The damperforated, and their armor bruised. The damperforated, and their smoke steam of these diseases.

perforated, and their armor bruised. The damage done to the fort by outward appearance was most distinct; what the internal damage may be is not known.

About 4 o'clock dense and continuous smoke from the inside of the fort indicated that some rebel huts had been fired. At 4 o'clock the Admiral signalled to the vessels in the line of battle. Number One, to take the position marked out for them on the chart and join in the bombardment. They moved forward in the order given—14 vessels—led by the Brooklyn, and carying 136 guns. An order was then given to line of battle Number Two to take position to join in the bombardment. It immediately moved forward as follows, presenting an array of the largest vessels in the service—a magnificent spectacle of old wooden walls with their ponderous armaments, viz: The Minnesota, 52 guns: Wabash, 48; Powhattan, 21; Susquehanna, 16; Junietta, 9; Shenandoah 10; Ticonderoga, 20. Total number of guns, 176.

At 20 minutes to five o'clock these two immense divisions, carrying 312 guns in additions to
the ironclads, joined in the grand and awful yet
terribly brilliant cannonade. The number of

Dear Sir.

Dear Sir.

Dear Sir. the ironelads, joined in the grand and awild yet terribly brilliant cannonade. The number of shots fired while this great bomberdment lasted (one hour and a half—closing at ten minute past six o'clock) could not have been less than four per second, broadside after broadside being poured in her without the slightest intermission, occationally interapersed with the dense base of the ROBERT C. JACKSON. 15 guns of the monitors. Four shots per second during this time counts up 21,600 shots. Indeed, I have no doubt that up to the withdrawal of the wooden walls this evening, not less than 25,000 worth the trifling sum necessary to procure it. It will be found shells were fired into Fort Fisher. After the general howhead ment converged but the strength of the streng eral bombardment commenced but one shot was fired by the fort in return, consequently none of the wooden vessels were injured. The Ironsides and monitors did not withdraw when the signal was given for the wooden walls to cease firing, but kept at work throughout the night, throwing one shell every ten minutes into the fort to prevent repairing of damages by the garrison.

The camp-fires of our troops on shore, together

SECOND DAY.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 14. Another bright and beautiful day has dawned, scarcely a cloud dimming the heavens. The monitors and ironsides have continued throughout the night to throw a shell every ten minutes into the fort, discontinuing their work only as daylight apdiscontinuing their work only as daylight approached. The troops on shore are having a fine time and are in most splendid spirits. A foraging party has just returned to camp with nearly one hundred head of cattle and horses which they have the first story in field fine and a dwelling for the family. Enquire of hundred head of cattle and horses which they hundred head of cattle and horses which they succeeded in picking up during the night. A number of the troops advanced during the night to the abandoned Fort Anderson, and now hold possession of the whole breadth of the peninsula to Cape Fear river. The advanced pickets are al-ready within a mile of Fort Fisher preparing to storm it when the proper moment arrives.

The Santiago de Cuba, with the division of Captain Glisson, consisting of fourteen gunboats,

FLAGSHIP MALVERN, Jan. 14, 1865. Before going into action the commander of each vessel will detail as many of the men as he can spare from the guns as a landing party that we may have a share in the assault when it takes place. The boats will be kept ready lowered near the water on the off side of the vessel. The sailors will be armed with cutlasses well sharpened and with revolvers. When the signal is made to man the boats the men will get in, but not show themselves. When the signal is made to assault, the men will get in, but not show themselves. When the signal is made to assault, the boats will pull round the stern of the monitors and land right abreast of them, above the fort on the river, in a seamanlike way. The marines will form in the rear and cover the sailors. While the soldiers are going over the parapet in front, the sailors will take the sea face of Fort Fisher. We can land 2000 men from the fleet and not feel it. Two thousand active men from the fleet will carry the day. Two boat-keepers will be kept in each boat.

David D. Porter, Rear Admiral.

Baltimore, Jan. 17. The American has the

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admirst.

Baltimore, Jan. 17. The American has the following from its special correspondent with the Wilmington expedition, who has just arrived at Fortress Monroe:

\*\*Maky Ann Hamlin, widow of Jacob Hamlin, late of Wingley and County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased.

Wilmington expedition, who has just arrived at Fortress Monroe:

Fortress Monroe:

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 17—6,30 P.M. After three days and nights of bombardment, Fort Fisher is ours, with all the contiguous works commanding New Inlet. The assault was made by the army and naval brigade at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. One corner of the fort was secured in half an hour, but we had a hand to hand fight with the garrison which lasted until 9 o'clock at night. It was a very stubborn and bloody resistance and the fort was strewn with the dead. The garrison had been strongly reinforced.

The rebel pirates Tallahassee and Chickamapga were both in the fight and driven up the river. Our gunboats went up the river on Monday morning. Our prisoners will be immediately sent north. We had several days of delightful weather. The number of prisoners taken was over 2000, and the number of guns captured 72. All the forts, including Mound and Seek Island batteries surrendered. The rebel loss in the assault was 500 dead, besides the wounded. Our loss was about 900 in killed and wounded. Fleet, Lieut. Preston and Lieut. Porter, commandant of the flag-ship, were both killed in the assault. The magazine in the fort exploded by accident on Monday of February next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be flag-ship, were both killed in the assault. The magazine in the fort exploded by accident on Monday morning, killing and wounding 200 of our men. Monday morning, killing and wounding 200 of

## EIGHT TO SIXTEEN.

meeting in London, that he had ascertained from personal observation that of adult male criminals In that city, nearly all had fallen into a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen years; and that if a boy lived an honest upright life up to twenty years of age, there were forty-nine chances in his favor and only one against him, as to an honorable life thereafter.

This is the feet of total life in the feet of the life thereafter.

This is the feet of additional transfer of additional transfer of the life thereafter.

This is the feet of total life thereafter.

This is the fact of startling importance to fathers and mothers, and shows a fearful responsibility. Certainly, a parent should secure and exercise absolute control over his child until sixteen; it can-not be a very difficult matter to do this, except in very rare cases, and if that control is not wisely and efficiently exercised, it must be the parent's fault; parental neglect or remissness. Hence, the real source of ninety eight per cent, of the crime in a country such as England or the United States lies at the door of the parents. It is a fearful reflection; we throw it before the minds of the fathers and mothers of our land, and there leave it to be thought of in wisdom, remarking only, as to the early seeds of disease, that in nearly every case they are sown between sundown and bedtime, in absence from the family circle, in the supply of spending money never carned by the spenders, opening the doors of confection-aries and soda fountains, or beer and tobocco and and wine shops, of the circus, the negro minstre the restaurant, and dance; then follows the Sur wiew of the work of the iron-ciads, which was the main business of the day, though some shells fired from fort fisher came in rather close proximity. The firing on the fort from the monitors and new a man farther from the kingdom of heaven than five yoke of oxen.

The more we know, the less we think we whole number thrown in that time being not less know.

The more was know, the less we think we whole number thrown in that time being not less than 2000. Every shot struck the embrasures or more attractive than the streets."

The more was neadenty paused as the rather from the work of the iron-ciads, which was the main business of the day, though some shells fired too to the company of those whose ways lead down to the gates of social, physical, moral run. From "eight to sixteen!" in these few years are the destinies of children fixed in forty-nine cases out of fifty—fixed by parents! Let every father and mother solemnly vow: "By God's help I'll fix my darling's destiny for good, by making home than 2000. Every shot struck the embrasures or more attractive than the streets."



BLACKMER'S CONCENTRATED FRUIT WINE, This Wine possesses a mild and de-licious flavor, full body. It is prepared from choice indigenous fruits; and from its purity and peculiar mode of prepa-trable healing properties.

It is rapidly growing into public favor, for those who use i once invariably buy it the second time. It is used as a dinne

FARMING

MARKET GARDENING

LANDS

34 Lafayette Place.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT.

Sold by all Respectable Druggists. F. B. SHERWOOD, NO. 116 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

New England Druggists supplied by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON, MASS. Jan. 16, 1865.

The camp-fires of our troops on shore, together with the burning of signals and the display of white and green lanterns by the fleet, present a grand spectacle to-night. The troops have advanced up to within about a mile and a half of Fort Fisher, their camp-fires extending down the beach for more than a mile.

An order has been received from the Admiral, it being found impossible to bring one division into the fight, the anchoring room being too contracted, to proceed in shore to cover the encampment of the troops from any assault by Bragg, from Wilmington.

Stroop Day

Medway, Oct. 4, 1864. STORE AND HOUSE FOR SALE.
THE HARRINGTON STORE,

JOSEPH BAKER. WONDERFUL DISCOVERY! A SPECIFIC FOR CANCER!

HUMOR, SCROPULA OF KING'S EVIL, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, BRYSTPELAS, RING-WORM, SCALD HEAD, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC AND MERCURIAL DISEASES, OLD SORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Captain Glisson, consisting of fourteen gunboats, is anchored this morning close under the beach, with instructions to protect the troops as they advance, and follow them as they move forward.

SATURDAY, 11 A. M. I am just informed that the Gettysburg will start in a few minutes for Fortress Monroe, and I close hastily. Up to this hour nothing has been done. The monitors are lying quietly with the ironsides under the guns of Fort Fisher. Not a shot has been exchanged since 4 o'clock.

A gan burst on the Mahopac yesterday, slightly wounding two officers, and one man seriously.

If wounding two officers, and one man seriously. These were the only casualties in the fleet.

The weather at this moment is not so bright as it has been. The sun is somewhat clouded, though the wind still continues from the westward, giving us a calm sea. We hope to finish the work up to-day or to-morrow by a glorious victory.

Before the commencement of active operations this morning the following order from Admiral Porter was read on the quarter-deck of the Santiago de Cuba:

\*\*ENNEBEC COUNTY...At a Court of Probate. held at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1865.

ABBAM SMITH. Administrator on the Estate of Etheridge Gardon, late of Mount Vernon, in ead County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell on an advantageous offer, the following electron on the restorment of the following electron for instance, and place attact of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz. A parcel of land in Mount Vernon, known as the Smith place, cocupied by James Smith:

Ordered, late of Mount Vernon, in ead County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell on an advantageous offer, the following electron for Mount Vernon, known as the following received by James Smith:

Ordered, late of Mount Vernon, in ead County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell on an advantageous offer, the data of Mount Vernon, in ead County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell on an advantageous offer, the following electron for Mount Vernon, in ead County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell on an advantageous offer, the following electron for mounty ele

NOTICE is hereby giwn, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of CHARLES A. TAYLOR, late of VASSALBOROUGE, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has under taken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebte to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to January 9, 1865.

HAS REMOVED TO AUGUSTA OFFICE-Over Nason, Hamlin & Co.'s Store Where he may be found at all times—day and night. Residence, next door above Engine House Bridge Street. 43

APOTHECARIES,

said estate are requested to make imm January 9, 1865. 6\*

Corner Water Street and Market Square, AUGUSTA, NAINE. 38 CHAS. F. POTTER,

UNITED STATES AGENT

For the payment of GOVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE. OFFICE, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA DHYSICIAN'S CARD. PAUL MERRILL, M. D.,

AUGUSTA, MAINE. 143 State street, opposite Dr. Hill's.



ENTIRELY NEW! HIGHLY IMPORTANT:

Arry nousehold should have a supply constantly on hand to family use.

Prepared and for sale by L. BLACKMER & Co., Worcester, Mass. For sale in Bangor by Warren L. Alden & Co., Portland, W. F. Phillips; Lewiston, J. G. Cook; Gardiner, C. P. Branch; Bath, S. Anderson & Co., G. H. D. Gay; Augusts, F. W. Kins-man, C. F. Potter & Co.; Skowhegan, Dyer & Cushing—and druggists and dealers generally. It has cured CANCERS after the patients have been given

IN NEW JERSEY.

THE Subscribers will sell Tracts of Good Land for farming THE Subscribers will sell Tracts of Good Land for farming and market gatening in quantities to suit purchasers, situated in the counties of Ocean and Burlington, on the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, midway between New York and Pbiadelphia, at \$10 per acre. In addition to all the common products of afarm, these lands are valuable for growing cran berries, sweet potatoes, peaches, grapes, tobacco and hops. All crops ripen ten days earlier than on Long Island. Equankum mari is delivered at any point on the railroad at one dollar and fifty cents per ton, ard fertilises the land for seven years after its application. The lands are mostly covered with yellow pine timber, suitable for lumber and cord wood. A portion of the timber has been recently cut of, leaving the land ready for immediate culi ivation. Price of cedar rails, \$5 per 100. Cord wood, at any railroad sation, \$3 per cord. A portion of the lands contain a large quantity of the best potters' clay yet discovered, for the manufacture of yellow ware. Saw-mill within one mile of shamong Station. A good hotel at Shamong, on the lands offered for sale. The location is very healthy and water excellent. The location is very healthy and water excellent. Lands well watered with unfailing streams, and supplied with good mill-sites and water-power for manufacturing purposes. The whole purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years, if desired, if the purchaser cultivates the land.

For further particulars apply to

For further particulars apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth, N. J , or WM. O. GILES, 70 & 72 Franklin St., New York. Nov. 1, 1864.

MAMILY DYE COLORS:

(Patented Oct. 13th. 1863.) Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue,
Light Brown, Dark Brown, Durk Brown,
T Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawis, Scarl
Dreases Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,
Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and
ail kinds of Wearing Apparel.
Cherry,
Crimson, Dark Drab,

ali kinds of Wearing Appared.

Cherry, Crimson, Dark Drab,
Light Drab,
Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same Dye. The process is simple, and any one can set the Dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

Maize, Maroon, Orange, Pink,
Royal Purple, Purple, Salmon, Scarlet,
Slate, Solterino, Violet, Leather.
For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many saluable receipts,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price,—10 cts.

Manufactured by Howe & ETSVENS.

260 Broad way, Boston.

For sale by Droggists and Dealers generally.

Cherry, Crimson, Dark Drab,
Light Green, Light Green, Magenta.

The afflicted have only to try it to become convinced of what was yn in regard to it, and to find relief from their sufferings.

The afflicted have only to try it to become convinced of what was yn in regard to it, and to find relief from their sufferings.

PRICE, 31 per Bottle—or \$5 for Six Bottles.

Propared by D. HOWARD, Randolph, Mass

JAMES O. BOYLE & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO BEDDING & CO.)

State Stroot, BOSTON,

From further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many saluable receipts,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price,—10 cts.

Manufactured by HOWE & ETSVENS,

260 Broad way, Boston.

The afflicted have only to try it to become convinced of what was yn in regard to it, and to find relief from their sufferings.

PRICE, 31 per Bottle—or \$5 for Six Bottles.

Propared by D. HOWARD, Randolph, Mass

JAMES O. BOYLE & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO BEDDING & CO.)

By all Dealers from the sage from the spate of the was yn in regard to it, and to find relief from their sufferings.

Propared by D. HOWARD, Randolph, Mass

DR. TEBBETTS' PHYSIOLOGICAL

### HAIR REGENERATOR.

Its Modes Operandi. Immediately beneath the scalp there are very small bodies called glands, or more commonly, roots of the hair. It is from these glands that every hair of the head is formed and secreted So long as the scalp is free from disease; these bodies remain healthy, and the hair keeps its natural appearance and color. But when humors and other diseases affect the scalp, these glands become involved in the same disease and the hair gradually turns gray, dry and brittle. Sooner or later the hair begins to fall off, and in many cases, if not arrested, will produce complete baidness.

To remedy this pathological condition of the glands, and create a new and healthy action, the Persiological Hair Regenzier. As a new and healthy action, the Persiological Hair Regenzier. It is not a "Dry" and will not stain a particle. It will certainly restore gray hair in all cases to its original color. It promotes a growth of new hair in all cases to its original color. It promotes a growth of new hair in all cases to be on bald heads when the glands or roots of the hair are not completely disorgrained. If the growth of the hair are not completely disorgrained. If the growth of the hair are not completely disorgrained. If the gray of the hair are not completely disorgrained. If the gray of the hair are not completely disorgrained. If the gray of the hair are not completely disorgrained. If the gray of the hair are not completely disorgrained. If the gray of the hair are not completely disorgrained. If the gray of the hair are not completely disorgrained. If the gray of the hair are not completely disorgrained. If the gray of the hair are not completely disorgrained. If the gray of the hair are not completely disorgrained. If the gray of the hair are not completely disorgrained. If the gray of the gray of the hair are not completely disorgrained. If the gray of the gray of the hair are not completely disorgrained. If the gray of the gray o above results in an cases, if not the money to be reinneded. With it every grey head in New England can be restored in less than thirty days. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

TERRETTS BROTHERS, Druggists and Chemists, Proprietors, Manchester, N. H.

Sold at wholesale and retail by C. F. POTTER & CO., Avovs-

STURGIS ELECTRIC COMPOUND! AN EFFECTUL EXTERNAL REMEDT FOR

Neuralgia and

PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK AND LIMBS,

SPINAL IRRITATION.

euralgia ever known.

HUSSEY'S IMPROVED PREMIUM PLOWS! MANUFACTORY AT NORTH BERWICK, MAINE.

These Plows run very steady, hold easy, and have long beliebrated for their superior turning capacity, easy dr

HIRAM H. COOK & CO.'S SYRUPS OF ROOTS AND BARKS. CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM.

And all other Bowel Complaints of that Nature AGENTS—EBEN FULLER, Augusta; WM. GOVE. Free-port; P. BRADFORD, Winthrop; J. COOK, Auburn; J. GOULD, Wilton; and sold by Druggists generally. 6m37\*

has been found by experience to be the BEST REMEDY for the Bronchitis, Consumption, Croup, Influenza, Pleurisy, Pneumo ages. Tr It will cost you but THIRTY-FIVE CENTS, and and all Druggists in the State.

LOUR THOUSAND DRUNKARDS RADICAL CURE OF DRUNKENNESS,

DR. BEERS, 31 Essex St., Boston. DR. BEERS, 31 Essex St., Bestem.

Most people think it impossible to cure this disease, but they are mistaken, and by sending for one of my circulars or cailing at my house, y u can have sufficient testimony that what I say is true. Many things which at first seem impossible, by investigation become understood and appreciated. All I ask is investigation. I do not charge for consultation. Come and see me, and I am sure you will be satisfied that I offer one of the world's greatest blessings. A lady writes from Hartford. Ot: "In Heaven's name place your advertisement in letters of gold and send it over the country." It is perfectly harmless, and can be taken without the knowledge of the patient. Send stamp. 3m3

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION. THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is the most highly approved medicine ever discovered. It has stood the best of all tests, Time, having had an unprecedented sale of nearly forty years. It is recommended by our best physicians, our most eminent citisens, the Press, the Trade, in fact all who know it. For certificates, which can be given to almost any extent, see wrappers to each bottle. The proprietors will otherfully refund the money if not entirely satisfactory. Price 80 cents and \$1\$; the large bottles much the cheapest. Be care ful and get the genuine, which is prepared only by REED, CUTLER & CO., Boston, and sold generally.

WANTED FOR CASH:

ANA

Aon Rags,
Woolen Rags,
Print Papers,
Old Account Books, &c.,
Octon Batting,
Wool and Wool Skins,
Embyr, &c., &c.,
The HIGHEST CASH PRICKS paid for the above, by
BALLARD & CHASE,
No. 6 Union Block, Water St., Augusta

CORNER OAK AND STATE STS.

Office Hours 1 to 3 P. M.

Let the Afflicted Read.

Know of the Astounding Efficacy

### GREAT HUMOR REMEDY!

HOWARD'S

VEGETABLE CANCER AND CANKER SYRUP Surpasses in efficacy, and is destined to Super-sode all other known remedies in the treatment of those Diseases top which it is recommended.

ap as incurable by many physicians.

It has cured CANKER in its worst forms in hundreds of It has always cured SALT RHEUM when a trial has been given it, a disease that every one knows is exceedingly trouble-some, and difficult to cure.

ERYSTPELAS always yields to its power, as many who have experienced its benefits do testify. experienced its benefits do testify.

It has cured SCROFULA in hundreds of cases, many of them of the most aggravated character.

It cures KING'S EVIL. It as cured many cases of SCALD HEAD.

It as cured many cases of months in man.

TUMORS have been removed by it in repeated instances in which their removal has been pronounced impossible except by a surgical operation.

ULCERS of the most malignant type have been healed by is

It has cured many cases of NURSING SORE MOUTH when all other remedies have failed to benefit. all other remedies have failed to benefit.

PEVER SORES of the worst kind have been cured by it. BCURVY has been cured by it in every case where it has been used, and they are many. It removes WHITE SWELLING with a certainty no other medicin chas.

It speedily removes from the face all BLOTCHES, PIMPLES &c., which though not very painful, perhaps, are extremely unpleasant to have. unpleasant to have.

It has been used in EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, and never fails to benefit the patient.

NEURALGIA, in its most distressing forms, has been cured by it when no other remedy could be found to meet the case.

It has cured JAUNDICE in many severe cases.

It has proved very efficacions in the treatment of PILES, an extremely painful disease. DYSPEPSIA, which is often caused by humor, has been cured In FEMALE WEAKNESSES, IRREGULARITIES and dis-

iy
In cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, from whatever cause, the Syrup can be relied upon as a most efficient aid.

It is a most certain cure for BIOKETTS, a disease common to Its efficacy in all diseases originating in a depraved state of the blood or other fluids of the body is unsurpassed. Its effects upon the system are truly astonishing and almost beyond belief to one who has not witnessed them.

beyond belief to one who has not witnessed them.

This Syrup will as certainly core the diseases for which it is recommended as a trial is given it, and the cure will be permanent, as it, by its wonderfully searching power, entirely eradicates the disease from the system.

The afflicted have only to try it to become convinced of what we say in regard to it, and to find relief from their sufferings.

THE GREAT AND POPULAR REMEDY

For Colds, Coughs, Honrseness, Sore Threat, Croup and Whooping Cough.

A very large number of important testimonials have already been received from Physicians, Clergymen, Apothecaries, and, indeed, from all classes in society, speaking in the most flattering terms of the White Pine Compound.

Dr. Nichols, of Northfield, Vt., says:

"I find the White Pine Compound to be very efficacious not only in coughs and other pulmonic affections, but also in affections of the kidneys, debility of the stomach and other kindred organs."

Rev. S. K. Chase, of Rumney, N. H., says:

1 have for years regarded your White Pine Compound as an invaluable remedy. I can truly say that I regard it as even more efficacious and invaluable than ever. I have just taken your Compound for a cold, and it works charmingly."

Rev. H. D. Hodge of West Randolph, Vt., who is also a physician says:

ician, says:
"I find it (the Compound) an excellent medicine in kidney "I find it (the Compound) an excellent medicine in kidney diseases."

Bays Mr. S. H. Boody, of the 14th Regiment Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, at Fort Tillinghast:

"The White Pine Compound effected a cure where a fellow was considered in a critical consumption by all who knew him. I can substantiate this by men in this Company who thought it folly for him to make a trial of it. In colds or coughs, men leave the care of the surgeon, whose treatment can be had for nothing, and try the White Pine Compound."

For sale by all Druggists.

The White Pine Compound will be manufactured in fature at the New England Botanic Depot, Gao. W. Swarr, M. D., Proprietor, 106 insnover Street, Boston, where the subscriber will have the supervision of its preparation. Dr. Swett will attend to the business department, to whom orders should be addressed.

1, W. POLAND.

CoE's

DYSPEPSIA CURE! THE World's Great Remedy DYSPEPSIA and all Diseases of the

STOMACH AND BOWELS. ONE BOTTLE worst case of DYSPEPSIA in existence, and ONE DOSE

will INSTANTANEOUSLY RHLIEVE the most aggravated at-

Dysontery, Sickness at Stomach. Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Colic Palns, and in fact all Diseases pic reeding from the STOMACH AM BOWELS. It is as over ign and permanent cure for INDIGESTION AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

s been found by experience to be the BEST REMEDY for the rious diseases of the Lange, such as DIPTHEBIA, Asthma, the flouse, who has ever used it once. You that are Suffering, we beg of you, for your own sake, to make just one trial of it.

> By Sold by Draggists, everywhere. PROPRIETORS, NEW HAVEN, CONN. GEO. C. GOODWIN, BOSTON, Agents.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DORR & CRAIG, C. F. POTTER, Augusta; J. A. JACK-BON, Hallowell and Gardiner. coply33 THE VERNATELLA LIQUID BLACKING GIVES TO THE LEATHER NOT ONLY A

SPLEADID JET BLACK POLISH But an Elegant and Fashionable Perfume. The neatness and convenience of using Liquid Blacking the superior polish which it gives over other kinds has hereifore been in a great measure counterbalanced by its disagreeable vinegar odor and the trouble of fitting something into the stopper of each bottle in order to apply it to the brash, but the Vernatella Blacking has only the most Delichtful Parkuns which remains with the leather as long as the blacking lasts, and each bottle has a stick ready fitted in the stopper. The Vernatella Blacking also softens and benefits the leather.

Be sure and inquire for the Vernatella Blacking.

THE VERNATELLA. For making the Soles of Boots and Shoes water-proof and wear longer, is also for sale as above. 8w52

THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY HOMAN & BADGER. EZEKIEL HOLMES, Bditors.

TERMS-\$2.50 per annum in advance. If no paid within six months, \$3 will be charged. paid within six months, \$3 will be charged. Subscribers in Canada and the Provinces are charged 25 cents additional, to defray the postage to the lines.

Terms of Advertises.—For one square of 12 lines, \$2 for three insertions, and five cents per line for each subsequent in sertion; Special Notices ten cents per line for each insertion, notices inserted in reading matter, fifteen cents per line. All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance. TRAVELLING AGENTS .- S. N. Taber, Jas. Sturgis, Warren Ful

VOL.

Maine

tive arts shall

000 acres, worth in the market, 1

is to be devoted

education.

Our Home, Our

Farmers and I come when it is have a distinct specific instituti not. It is now ! splendid gift of ( dollars donated additional gift farm offered by of Maine where gratefully receiv It is for you effort on your j practical educati signed to follow

> or whether you opportunity an ever from your g It is well kno made an appropr loyal States to representation o establishing "the tenance of at le object shall be, and classical stu to teach such br to Agriculture The portion fa

known to you th the State and t by the Governor uals or corporat venient sites wh two excellent far ferent sections of several colleges Bates, very kind under their foste of lectures to p But perhaps i their hearts hav the fund be give

willing to adop say to Bowdoin you have your

rooms for the offered have plenty of Agr

the Commissio

fer to furnish a she propose to their heads do tain a farm sor

well endowed. sphere, but yo your own bene buy the birthr have waited lo mechanics sha to their peculi One where pre and where be shall receive a The only tr

> an impression it will be first almost palatic at first or ev this idea befo well made, bu ical cost. No of Maine con ings? There a mechanics of each of you buildings to It is better to begin large an and then actbuildings or n

tutions who the practica chanic as the